



THE
BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION
ITS HISTORY, ACTIVITIES
AND ORGANIZATION

THE INSTITUTE FOR GOVERNMENT RESEARCH

Washington, D. C.

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INSTITUTE FOR GOVERNMENT RESEARCH

SERVICE MONOGRAPHS
OF THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
No. 43

THE
BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION
ITS HISTORY, ACTIVITIES
AND ORGANIZATION

BY
DARRELL HEVENOR SMITH

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FOREWORD

The first essential to efficient administration of any enterprise is full knowledge of its present make-up and operation. Without full and complete information before them, as to existing organization, personnel, plant, and methods of operation and control, neither legislators nor administrators can properly perform their functions.

The greater the work, the more varied the activities engaged in, and the more complex the organization employed, the more imperative becomes the necessity that this information shall be available—and available in such a form that it can readily be utilized.

Of all undertakings, none in the United States, and few, if any, in the world, approach in magnitude, complexity, and importance that of the national government of the United States. As President Taft expressed it in his message to Congress of January 17, 1912, in referring to the inquiry being made under his direction into the efficiency and economy of the methods of prosecuting public business, the activities of the national government “are almost as varied as those of the entire business world. The operations of the government affect the interest of every person living within the jurisdiction of the United States. Its organization embraces stations and centers of work located in every city and in many local subdivisions of the country. Its gross expenditures amount to billions annually. Including the personnel of the military and naval establishments, more than half a million persons are required to do the work imposed by law upon the executive branch of the government.

“This vast organization has never been studied in detail as one piece of administrative mechanism. Never have the foundations been laid for a thorough consideration of the relations of all of its parts. No comprehensive effort has been made to list its multifarious activities or to group them in such a way as to present a clear picture of what the government is doing. Never has a complete description been given of the agencies through which these activi-

ties are performed. At no time has the attempt been made to study all of these activities and agencies with a view to the assignment of each activity to the agency best fitted for its performance, to the avoidance of duplication of plant and work, to the integration of all administrative agencies of the government, so far as may be practicable, into a unified organization for the most effective and economical dispatch of public business."

To lay the basis for such a comprehensive study of the organization and operations of the national government as President Taft outlined, the Institute for Government Research has undertaken the preparation of a series of monographs, of which the present study is one, giving a detailed description of each of the fifty or more distinct services of the government. These studies are being vigorously prosecuted, and it is hoped that all services of the government will be covered in a comparatively brief space of time. Thereafter, revisions of the monographs will be made from time to time as need arises, to the end that they may, as far as practicable, represent current conditions.

These monographs are all prepared according to a uniform plan. They give: first, the history of the establishment and development of the service; second, its functions, described not in general terms, but by detailing its specific activities; third, its organization for the handling of these activities; fourth, the character of its plant; fifth, a compilation of, or reference to, the laws and regulations governing its operations; sixth, financial statements showing its appropriations, expenditures and other data for a period of years; and finally, a full bibliography of the sources of information, official and private, bearing on the service and its operations.

In the preparation of these monographs the Institute has kept steadily in mind the aim to produce documents that will be of direct value and assistance in the administration of public affairs. To executive officials they offer valuable tools of administration. Through them, such officers can, with a minimum of effort, inform themselves regarding the details, not only of their own services, but of others with whose facilities, activities, and methods it is desirable that they should be familiar. Under present conditions services frequently engage in activities in ignorance of the fact that the work projected has already been done, or is in process of execution by other services. Many cases exist where one service could

make effective use of the organization, plant or results of other services had they knowledge that such facilities were in existence. With the constant shifting of directing personnel that takes place in the administrative branch of the national government, the existence of means by which incoming officials may thus readily secure information regarding their own and other services is a matter of great importance.

To members of Congress the monograph should prove of no less value. At present these officials are called upon to legislate and appropriate money for services concerning whose needs and real problems they can secure but imperfect information. That the possession by each member of a set of monographs such as is here projected, prepared according to a uniform plan, will be a great aid to intelligent legislation and appropriation of funds can hardly be questioned.

To the public, finally, these monographs will give that knowledge of the organization and operations of their government which must be had if an enlightened public opinion is to be brought to bear upon the conduct of governmental affairs.

These studies are wholly descriptive in character. No attempt is made in them to subject the conditions described to criticism, nor to indicate features in respect to which changes might with advantage be made. Upon administrators themselves falls responsibility for making or proposing changes which will result in the improvement of methods of administration. The primary aim of outside agencies should be to emphasize this responsibility and facilitate its fulfillment.

While the monographs thus make no direct recommendations for improvement, they cannot fail greatly to stimulate efforts in that direction. Prepared as they are according to a uniform plan, and setting forth as they do the activities, plant, organization, personnel and laws governing the several services of the government, they will automatically, as it were, reveal, for example, the extent to which work in the same field is being performed by different services, and thus furnish the information that is essential to a consideration of the great question of the better distribution and coördination of activities among the several departments, establishments, and bureaus, and the elimination of duplications of plant, organization and work. Through them it will also be possible to

subject any particular feature of the administrative work of the government to exhaustive study, to determine, for example, what facilities, in the way of laboratories and other plant and equipment, exist for the prosecution of any line of work and where those facilities are located; or what work is being done in any field of administration or research, such as the promotion, protection and regulation of the maritime interests of the country, the planning and execution of works of an engineering character, or the collection, compilation and publication of statistical data, or what differences of practice prevail in respect to organization, classification, appointment, and promotion of personnel.

To recapitulate, the monographs will serve the double purpose of furnishing an essential tool for efficient legislation, administration and popular control, and of laying the basis for critical and constructive work on the part of those upon whom responsibility for such work primarily rests.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
FOREWORD	vii
I. HISTORY	I
Early Naturalization Legislation	I
Legislation from 1850 to 1906	3
Period of Centralized Control	5
A Bureau Established	6
Division of Naturalization created	7
The Courts	7
Changes in Organization	8
Outside services curtailed	8
Clerks of court	9
Bureau of Naturalization Created	10
The World War	11
Citizenship training	11
War time legislation	12
The Cable Act	16
Other laws	16
Reorganization	18
Summary	20
II. ACTIVITIES	21
Duties of the Courts	21
Activities	23
Clerks of courts	23
Work of the Bureau	24
Technical Duties	25
Duties in connection with the courts	25
Legal activities	26
Activities concerned with petitions	26
Declarations of intention	27
Citizenship training	28
General information	28
General Administration	28
Fiscal matters	28
Supplies and printing	29
Files and index	29
Summary	29
III. ORGANIZATION	30
Executive Control	30
Office of the Commissioner	31
Central Administration	31
Chief Naturalization Examiner	31
Chief Clerk	31

CHAPTER	PAGE
Visa Division	32
Legal Correspondence Division	33
Accounts and Personnel Division	34
Index Files and Mails Division	34
Editorial and Supplies Division	34
Field Service	34
Courts and Court Officers	35
Field Force Proper	37
District officers	43
Sub-districts	43
Ellis Island	44
General	44
APPENDIX	
1. Outline of Organization	46
2. Classification of Activities	55
3. Publications	57
4. Laws	59
5. Financial Statements	94
6. Bibliography	99
Index	105

THE BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION

ITS HISTORY, ACTIVITIES AND ORGANIZATION

CHAPTER I

HISTORY

(The Bureau of Naturalization, established in its present form on March 4, 1913, exercises administrative control over the process of conferring citizenship upon aliens in the United States.)

To understand the place of this Bureau in the National Government a brief review of the history of naturalization is necessary.

Early Naturalization Legislation. The history of the process of naturalization in the United States for well over one hundred years is almost wholly a recital of legislative changes.

The problem of naturalization faced the colonists when they determined to separate from Great Britain; in fact one of the grievances against George III as expressed in the Declaration of Independence was that:

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither. . . .

Previous to this declaration during Colonial days, a number of the provinces had enacted general laws on the subject of naturalization, though others were without them.¹

With adoption of the Constitution the problem of naturalization received attention. Article I, Section 8, supplied a basis for action by providing that:

The Congress shall have power . . . to establish an uniform rule of naturalization. . . .

The first Congress took action during its second session, in less than three months after it convened. On March 26, 1790, the first

¹ Connecticut, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Georgia had no general naturalization laws. (59 Cong. 1 sess., H. doc. 46, p. 47.)

law concerning naturalization in the United States (1 Stat. L., 103) was approved. From the foundation of the government until 1906, when centralized control over naturalization was finally instituted, over a score of laws were enacted dealing with various phases of the subject. In these acts certain courts were designated to have jurisdiction over admission to citizenship, specifications varying with the temper of the times with regard to residence, character, and conduct of the alien were included, and certain principles as to the desirability of increasing the citizen population by means of naturalization were laid down.

The initial act was intended to continue, for the time being and to as great an extent as possible, the underlying principles of naturalization generally prevailing under the old Colonial laws, the avowed aim being to encourage immigration.

Debate preceding the passage of this act showed clearly that Congress had not formed definite ideas on the subject of a system of naturalization suitable for America, but the law is interesting as a reflection of the earliest thought of the new nation on the matter.

The act of 1790 provided for admission to citizenship of any free white alien who had resided for at least two years within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States and one year within the state from which application was made, who possessed good moral character, and who would take oath to support the Constitution. Citizenship was obtainable through any common law court of record.

Within five years this law was repealed, and pursuant to the new act (1 Stat. L., 414; January 29, 1795) more stringent regulations were put into effect.

Meanwhile there had arisen that virulent movement against foreigners, finally expressed in the so-called "alien and sedition laws," and in consonance with the spirit of the times an act of maximum severity was approved, June 18, 1798 (1 Stat. L., 566). This law required a declaration of intention to be filed at least five years before admission to citizenship, residence of fourteen years in the United States and five years in a state.

Stringent regulations were set up to govern the registration of all aliens, and reports of both declaration of intention and admission to citizenship were required to be made to the Secretary of State. The latter provision was the first reference to administrative supervision to appear in the law, but it was soon to be terminated,

and similar provisions were not again included for over one hundred years.

Reaction against the severity of the act of 1798 finally became so strong that on April 14, 1802, it was repealed and supplanted by a new law (2 Stat. L., 153). This act, in effect, represented a return to the principles of the laws enacted before 1798, forming the basis upon which was built all subsequent naturalization legislation.

In essential the new law specified that any free white ² alien might be admitted to citizenship provided he :

a. Declare his intention of becoming a citizen before a competent court ³ at least three years before admission to citizenship ;

b. Take oath of allegiance to the United States and renounce all foreign titles, allegiances, or fealty ;

c. Reside in the United States at least five years and in a state one year ; and

d. Establish a good moral character and attachment to the government.

Modifications of this law appeared in acts approved March 26, 1804 (2 Stat. L., 292),⁴ March 3, 1813 (2 Stat. L., 809), and June 30, 1813 (3 Stat. L., 53), the two latter dealing largely with conditions arising during the War of 1812. Further amendments were made on May 26, 1824 (4 Stat. L., 69), concerning minors, and May 24, 1828 (4 Stat. L., 310), dealing with the registry of aliens.

Legislation from 1850 to 1906. For a period of over twenty-five years thereafter the law remained unchanged. On February 10, 1855, certain minor modifications of the law were approved (10 Stat. L., 604), and on May 20, 1862, the Homestead Act (12 Stat. L., 392) permitted declarants equal privileges with citizens in the settlement of new lands.

The Civil War brought with it problems which reflected themselves in the naturalization laws. The negro question, so far as the

² The recurrence of this phrase (in sense if not in exact diction) in the various acts is interesting as the expression of the young democracy just freed from the oppressor's yoke. It excluded those brought to this country in bondage (though white) from acquiring citizenship until freed, and negroes at all times.

³ Supreme, superior, district, or circuit, state, or territorial court or a federal circuit or district court.

⁴ Repealed by the act of June 26, 1848 (9 Stat. L., 240).

naturalization process was concerned, was paramount and received attention in the act of April 9, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 27), which declared in part:

That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude . . . shall enjoy the same right . . . as is enjoyed by white citizens. . . .

This was confirmed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution (July 28, 1868), which reads:

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside.

The interest in these enactments lies in the fact that they constituted a species of fiat and retroactive naturalization, eliminating the color line.⁵

On July 27, 1868, another amendment to the naturalization laws was approved (15 Stat. L., 223). In it Congress took firm stand on the question of expatriation, declaring the inherent right of all American citizens to give up their citizenship and swear allegiance to another flag.

During the next five years two amendments to the naturalization laws were enacted: June 7, 1872 (17 Stat. L., 262), with regard to naturalization of alien seamen, and February 1, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 2), as to declaration of intention.

The Chinese Exclusion Act of May 6, 1882, now appeared (22 Stat. L., 58, 61) with the following paragraph (Section 14):

That hereafter no state court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and all laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.⁶

⁵ Exclusion of the yellow races from citizenship came later. Legislation previous to the above contained the reservation "free white alien." The act of July 14, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 254), specified naturalization privileges for aliens of African nativity and of African descent.

⁶ However, by the act of April 30, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 141), all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, became citizens of the United States. Persons of Chinese race claiming such status were therefore admitted upon producing adequate evidence in support of such claim.

Five years later, February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), an act providing for admission to citizenship of certain Indians⁷ was approved.

The last legislation prior to the setting up of centralized control came with the act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 1213), which made provision regarding aliens opposed to organized government, violation of the immigration law, and details of recording.

Legislation, thus, during a period of one hundred and thirteen years had made no provision for centralized administration or control of naturalization.⁸ There was no central repository of facts; no organization giving heed to the problem as a whole; no unit which might coördinate the work.

The clerks of courts, in effect, provided the scattered field force, but they were not directly responsible, in matters of naturalization, to any central administrative authority.

A steadily increasing volume of immigration now multiplied the problems of naturalization, and the need for administrative control became pressing. The Bureau of Immigration had been urging centralized control of naturalization, particularly stressing the prevalence of fraudulent citizenship papers and the general laxity of supervision.

Period of Centralized Control. As the result of general agitation the President on March 1, 1905, appointed a commission to investigate and report upon the subject of naturalization in the United States. This commission reported on November 8, 1905, and the report was transmitted by the President on December 5, 1905, for the consideration of Congress.⁹

The report declared the principles of the act of 1802 to be sound, and recommended that they be adhered to.¹⁰

The general recommendations submitted by this commission (which, with exceptions, formed the basis for the new law) were, in effect, as follows:

⁷ Section 15 of the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 612, 645), provided for the automatic assumption of citizenship by Indians of certain tribes upon acquirement of allotted lands. See also the act of October 25, 1919 (41 Stat. L., 350).

⁸ With the exception of the act of 1798 (repealed in 1802) requiring reports to the Secretary of State.

⁹ 59 Cong. 1 sess., H. doc. 46.

¹⁰ The various acts made the following requirements with regard to the minimum period elapsing between declaration of intention and granting of citizenship, 1795, 3 years; 1798, 5 years; 1802, 3 years; 1924, 2 years.

1. Requirement of intent to reside permanently in the United States to be declared under oath in petition for naturalization and shown in certificate of citizenship.

2. No admission to citizenship of aliens unfamiliar with the English language.

3. Abolition of declaration of intention and substitution of petition to be filed ninety days before final hearing.

4. Use of federal courts only, for naturalization, in cities of over 100,000 population.

5. Wording of certificate to be prescribed by law, printed on "safety paper" and distributed to the courts through a controlling administrative agency.

6. Uniform fee for naturalization, a portion thereof to be covered into the United States Treasury.

7. The establishment of a Bureau of Naturalization in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

A Bureau Established. Congress later took action on the report and on June 29, 1906, "An act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States" was approved (34 Stat. L., 596).¹¹ To this bureau was given, in addition to the duties previously provided by law, the charge of all matters concerning the naturalization of aliens.

Steps were taken at once to establish a new organization in combination with the existing immigration work of the Bureau. Specifically, as the first step toward control, a new unit was created within the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization called the Division of Naturalization to which was given responsibility for administration of the naturalization laws.¹²

Jurisdiction in the matter of naturalization was limited to the United States district and circuit courts and state and territorial courts having a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.¹³

The act, in its general provisions, became operative ninety days after approval, though certain sections (1, 2, 28, and 29) were effective immediately. The first two of such sections provided for

¹¹ Amended by act of May 9, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 542).

¹² Under direction and control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

¹³ Previously any state or territorial court having common law jurisdiction, a clerk, and a seal might naturalize aliens. Specifically the new law repealed Sections 2165, 2168, 2178, R. S., and 32 Stat. L., 1222, Sec. 39.

the organization of administrative offices in the Department of Commerce and Labor and the compilation of adequate records of all aliens upon arrival at port.

The second two sections authorized the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to issue the necessary administrative rules and regulations and provided \$100,000 to carry on the work.

Division of Naturalization Created. On July 14, 1906, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor established the Division of Naturalization¹⁴ in the new Bureau. Copies of the law were distributed, rules and regulations were issued to the courts concerned¹⁵ and a comprehensive filing system at the central office was devised to care for the great number of duplicate records which the new law required.

The process of identifying and recording courts of authority was initiated, and in 1907 for the first time reliable figures as to naturalization were available.

The Courts. The new law was permissive so far, at least, as the granting of citizenship by state or territorial courts was concerned, but made such work obligatory upon United States courts. The new and more stringent requirements of the law, with regard to necessary accounting for records and forms supplied and fees collected, imposed duties upon the clerks of the courts with no accompanying increase in compensation for these new exactions. State court clerks in some few cases refused to coöperate and returned the blanks which had been sent to them. The factor most potent in bringing about refusals to coöperate was the requirement of submitting regular reports even in the absence of any naturalization transactions. As a result certain state court clerks neglected the naturalization work and shifted the burden to the United States courts, often overcrowding the latter.

As a solution of these difficulties, the Division recommended an increase of fees for court service and the establishment of a permanent force of field examiners, who, by preliminary inquiry, might ascertain the admissibility of the alien to citizenship, both as to

¹⁴ The initial personnel consisted of a chief at \$4000, one clerk at \$1600, one at \$1200, and a messenger at \$720. By the end of the fiscal year the force had been increased to a chief of division, assistant chief of division, eighteen clerks of various grades, a copyist, and two messengers, twenty-three in all.

¹⁵ Courts with authority to grant citizenship numbered, at this time, over 3000.

alleged facts and conformity to the law. Such examiners were recommended as deterrents to fraud and a relief to overburdened United States attorneys, and were expected to obviate the necessity for court examinations of applicants as to the truth of statements in their applications.

Changes in Organization. By 1908 the work had resolved itself into definite channels, the five main work divisions including:

1. Preparation of correspondence.
2. Examination of declarations, petitions, and certificates as to their compliance with law in form and execution.
3. Examination of the accounts of clerks of courts with reference to naturalization fees collected.
4. Maintenance of an alphabetical card index of all aliens declaring intention, petitioning for naturalization, and receiving certificates of naturalization.
5. Maintenance of office files.

Under the plan in effect at this time the field examiners who made preliminary inspection of the fitness of applicants for citizenship were employees of, and paid by, the Department of Justice, but were under the nominal supervision of the Division of Naturalization.¹⁶ This arrangement proved unsatisfactory because of divided authority, and hence was discontinued during the fiscal year 1909. It is interesting historically, however, as a definite step on the way toward an adequate field service passing preliminary judgment on citizenship qualifications with a view to saving the time of courts and United States attorneys.

Congress eliminated this dual supervision of examiners by providing for the appointment, on July 1, 1909, of examiners, interpreters, clerks, and stenographers, to carry on the work of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization¹⁷ of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and discontinued the force previously authorized for the Department of Justice for this purpose.

Outside Services Curtailed. During the fiscal year 1910 services had been rendered to the Steamboat-Inspection Service and the

¹⁶ These officers consisted of the Assistant to the Attorney General and the assistant district attorneys to represent the United States in naturalization cases.

¹⁷ By means of appropriation.—Sundry civil act of March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 945, 982). The appropriation was reduced from \$150,000 to \$125,000, for this object, and \$25,000 for assistants to clerks of courts to carry on naturalization work in their offices was allowed.

Civil Service Commission in regard to examining and reporting upon the validity of certificates of naturalization. Increased pressure of work and the small number of examiners resulted in the cancellation of this privilege for the Steamboat-Inspection Service during the succeeding year except in cases of suspected fraud and deception.

Clerks of Court. The condition with regard to clerks of court remained unsatisfactory. These clerks were, in effect, if not technically, the active field employees of the Division and had direct contact with the alien. They constituted the original source of all documents concerned with naturalization, but the provision which allowed them one-half of all fees collected, up to a maximum of \$6000 per annum, and nothing thereafter,¹⁸ caused dissatisfaction.

In courts where a large volume of business was transacted, this restriction meant a financial loss on each alien receiving service after the \$6000 had been reached. At that time a few clerks refused to give further service.¹⁹ To remedy this situation, Congress, for the fiscal year 1910, authorized \$25,000 for extra clerks out of the funds appropriated for examiners (36 Stat. L., 118, 126), thus reducing the amount available for the naturalization examining work. For technical reasons, which need not be gone into here, this authorization was available during only a portion of the year mentioned²⁰ and required annual readjustment, though the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 829) attempted to relieve the situation by authorizing continuation of allowances for clerical assistance at the end of a fiscal year until it was apparent that fees would be insufficient to justify continuance. In subsequent years similar amounts were authorized out of funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of examiners, thus reducing the amount available for this branch of the work.

During the next few years conditions remained unchanged, the annual pleas for an increased number of examiners and assistants to clerks of court and the right of appeal on naturalization decisions from courts of original jurisdiction being denied.

¹⁸ That is, the excess must be returned to the Treasury (34 Stat. L., 596, 600). Allotment of additional funds by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor came from the department appropriation.

¹⁹ This applied to other than United States courts.

²⁰ The Division at this time reiterated the recommendation for the abolition of the declaration of intention, as a means of labor saving, claiming that an ambiguous attempt to abolish it had been made in the above act.

Bureau of Naturalization Created. In 1913 came the dividing of the Department of Commerce and Labor into two executive departments and the establishment of the Bureau of Naturalization in the new Department of Labor. On March 4, 1913, "An act to create a Department of Labor" (37 Stat. L., 736) was approved, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization being transferred to the new department and divided into the Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Naturalization.

The act provided that,

. . . The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization is hereby divided into two bureaus, to be known hereafter as the Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Naturalization, and the titles Chief Division of Naturalization and Assistant Chief shall be Commissioner of Naturalization and Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization. The Commissioner of Naturalization or, in his absence, the Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization, shall be the administrative officer in charge of the Bureau of Naturalization and of the administration of the naturalization laws under the immediate direction of the Secretary of Labor, to whom he shall report directly upon all naturalization matters annually and as otherwise required, and the appointments of these two officers shall be made in the same manner as appointments to competitive classified civil-service positions. . . .

The organization of the new Bureau during its first year was as follows:

Bureau at Washington:			
Commissioner		1	
Deputy Commissioner		1	
Acting Chief Clerk		1	
Clerks ²¹		47	
Messengers		4	54
<hr/>			
For the field:			
Chief Examiners		10	
Examiner in Charge		1	
Examiners		47	
Clerks		15	73 127
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²¹ Nine of these clerks were provided on July 1, 1913. In addition there were 2483 clerks of court functioning throughout the United States.

The World War. The results of the World War now began to make themselves felt in the way of cessation of immigration, though the volume of naturalization did not reflect the condition.

Nevertheless new conditions were arising and the problem of naturalization was undergoing a marked change. The drain of man power in Europe, the entrance of the United States into the war, and restrictive legislation against the feared and predicted post-war flood of immigration, all aided successively in bringing about a state of affairs without parallel in the history of the government.

The acute sense of nationalism aroused by the war turned the thoughts of the country toward the adequate training of new citizens in the "principles of Americanism." This movement stimulated acute interest and assumed huge volume during the years of American participation in the war and immediately thereafter.

Citizenship Training. As early as 1907 attention had been given to the importance of preparing candidates for admission to citizenship by individuals, schools, and associations, but unscrupulous practices had crept in and, with inadequate central supervision, exploitation of the alien was frequent. Hence the movement gained little headway at this time.

The Secretary of Labor in 1914²² took up this question and, after conferences with school authorities, approved a plan of coöperation between the Bureau of Naturalization and the schools, providing for educating citizenship candidates.

The basis of the plan lay in the information sent to school authorities by the Bureau regarding each declarant of intention and each petitioner for citizenship. On the basis of such information the school endeavored to enroll the alien for classes. A detailed description of the new arrangement contained in the Fiscal Regulations of the Department of Labor, promulgated October 15, 1915, follows:

In its administration of the naturalization law the Bureau obtains the coöperation of the public-school authorities throughout the United States. It furnishes them the names and addresses of the declarants for citizenship and petitioners for naturalization for the purpose of bringing these prospective citizens into contact at the earliest moment with the Americanizing influences of the public-school system and thereby contributing to the elevation of citizenship standards. By insuring comprehension of the true spirit of our

²² A plan had been formulated in the Bureau, April 20, 1914.

institutions on the part of aliens admitted to citizenship the Bureau may hope to make their acquisition serve as a strengthening influence upon the moral, social, political, and industrial qualities of those institutions.

Through reports from various public schools where courses in citizenship have been taken by aliens seeking naturalization the Bureau aims to disseminate information throughout the public-school system. It thereby acts as a clearing house of information on civic instruction. Without relaxing its efforts at excluding unfit aliens from citizenship, it is endeavoring to stimulate preparation. Its ideal in this respect is to promote the attainment by aliens of such qualifications for the citizenship they seek as will better fit them for its duties.

The growth of the Americanization work was rapid, and in spite of the reduction in immigration during the war and increasing and extensive emigration after the armistice, the program of education for citizenship continued to expand and gain importance.²³ As a result, on April 1, 1919, a Division of Citizenship Training was set up under a director²⁴ to aid in the promotion of the education and training of candidates for citizenship by the public schools.

The work continued under such direction until late in 1921, at which time doubt as to the legality of the titles of Division and Director arose, and the Division of Citizenship Training was discontinued.²⁵ The Director, however, assumed the title "Chief Examiner," and the work continued under the same organization unidentified by name as a divisional unit. There was no change in function or activities.

War Time Legislation. Meanwhile, in 1917, two acts had been passed which affected the work of the Bureau, with others following in 1918.

The sundry civil act of June 12, 1917 (40 Stat. L., 105, 171), made more elastic the funds annually provided since 1910 for assistants to clerks of courts. It declared that the entire allowance to such clerks, both from fees and appropriations, should "be based upon and not exceed the one-half of the gross receipts . . . from

²³ The 1920 census showed 13,920,692 foreign born in the United States of whom 6,492,088 had been naturalized, 1,223,490 had taken out "first papers," 805,509 were unreported as to citizenship status, and 5,399,605 were aliens.

²⁴ Brought about by the act of May 9, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 542).

²⁵ The immediate cause was a Comptroller's decision on the wording of the appropriation act under which the Division had been operating.

naturalization fees during the fiscal year . . . preceding, unless the naturalization business . . . during the year shall be in excess . . . of the preceding year, in which event the amount allowed may be increased to an amount equal to one-half the estimated gross receipts . . . during the current fiscal year . . .”

The urgent deficiency act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. L., 345, 346), exempted official mail matter of the Bureau of Naturalization from payment of postage and registry fees.

Participation in the war and generally changing conditions had brought about a situation in the field of naturalization which required legislative action. This was forthcoming when the act of May 9, 1918, was approved (40 Stat. L., 542): “An act to amend the naturalization laws and to repeal certain sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States and other laws relating to naturalization . . .”²⁶

This act, the title of which is indicative of its nature, gave attention among other matters to the naturalization of aliens serving in or honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States. For such aliens it provided immediate naturalization and eliminated declaration of intention, certification of arrival, proof of residence, and fee.²⁷

The act also provided for the validation of certain certificates of naturalization which court decisions had threatened to nullify. Prior to the act of June 29, 1906, no limitation existed on the vitality of a declaration of intention, but in that act a limitation of seven years was set. Though in general the courts had construed this to be inapplicable to declarations existing when the law was passed the Supreme Court of the United States in 1918²⁸ held otherwise and all such declarations were thereby declared to have been invalidated by the act of 1906.

In order to validate all certificates of naturalization theretofore granted and that might be granted upon such invalid declarations up to December 31, 1918, the following section was included in the act of May 9, 1918 (Section 3):

²⁶ The amendment affected the following law: 34 Stat. L., 596, and the repeal: 34 Stat. L., 596; R. S. 2171; 40 Stat. L., 340; R. S. 2166, 2174; 28 Stat. L., 124; 38 Stat. L., 395.

²⁷ Extensive advantage of this opportunity was taken. During the years 1918-22, inclusive, 271,404 aliens in the military service were naturalized in this way.

²⁸ 245 U. S., 392.

. . . all certificates of naturalization granted by courts of competent jurisdiction prior to December 31, 1918, upon petitions filed prior to January 31, 1918, upon declaration of intention filed prior to September 27, 1906, are hereby declared to be valid so far as the declaration of intention is concerned but shall not by this act be further validated or legalized.

Another section of this act (Section 9) comprised the first legislation granting direct authority for any part of the Bureau activities with regard to citizenship training. The wording of this section was in the form of a recognition and authority for continuance of the work already being performed in this field.²⁹ Specifically, the act provided:

That for the purpose of carrying on the work of the Bureau of Naturalization of sending the names of the candidates for citizenship to the public schools and otherwise promoting instruction and training in citizenship responsibilities of applicants for naturalization, as provided in this subdivision, authority is hereby given for the reimbursement of the printing and binding appropriation of the Department of Labor upon the records of the Treasury Department from the naturalization fees deposited in the Treasury through the Bureau of Naturalization for the cost of publishing the citizenship textbook prepared and to be distributed by the Bureau of Naturalization to those candidates for citizenship only who are in attendance upon the public schools; such reimbursement to be made upon statements by the Commissioner of Naturalization of books actually delivered to such student candidates for citizenship, and a monthly naturalization bulletin, and in this duty to secure the aid of and coöperate with the official state and national organizations, including those concerned with vocational education and including personal services in the District of Columbia, and to aid the local army exemption boards and coöperate with the War Department in locating declarants subject to the army draft and expenses incidental thereto.

Certain amendments to previous naturalization laws were also included and the act in its entirety served as the final step which conferred upon one administrative officer under the supervision of one department, full authority commensurate with his responsibility for administering and supervising the "uniform" rule of naturalization authorized by the Constitution.

The act of May 9 was followed shortly (July 9, 1918) by another dealing with aliens seeking to avoid military service. The pertinent section of this act read as follows (40 Stat. L., 845, 885):

²⁹ See footnote 24, *ante*.

. . . a citizen or subject of a country neutral in the present war who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be relieved from liability to military service upon his making a declaration in accordance with such regulations as the President may prescribe, withdrawing his intention to become a citizen of the United States, which shall operate and be held to cancel his declaration of intention to become an American citizen and he shall forever be debarred from becoming a citizen of the United States. . . .

These acts completed the group passed during the war fiscal years 1918 and 1919. Two more laws were passed subsequent to the armistice, however, which concerned the citizenship of men in the military and naval service. These were the acts of July 19, 1919 (41 Stat. L., 163, 222), and October 25, 1919 (41 Stat. L., 350).

The first of these provided that :

Any person of foreign birth who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the present war, after final examination and acceptance by the said military or naval authorities, and shall have been honorably discharged after such acceptance and service shall have the benefits of the seventh subdivision of Section 4, of the act of June 29, 1906, 34 Statutes at Large, part 1, page 596, as amended, and shall not be required to pay any fee therefor ; and this provision shall continue for the period of one year after all of the American troops are returned to the United States.

This act now bears historical significance only, however, since the official date for the return of all American troops was March 3, 1923. The exemptions carried by the act expired, therefore, on March 3, 1924.³⁰

The second act mentioned dealt with the citizenship of Indians who served in the war, and read as follows :³¹

That every American Indian who served in the Military or Naval Establishments of the United States during the war against the Imperial German Government, and who has received or who shall hereafter receive an honorable discharge, if not now a citizen and if he so desires, shall, on proof of such discharge, and after proper

³⁰ Under these privileges 288,683 veterans completed their naturalization.

³¹ This act was received by the President, October 25, 1919. It became a law without his approval.

identification before a court of competent jurisdiction, and without other examination except as prescribed by said court, be granted full citizenship with all the privileges pertaining thereto, without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the property rights, individual or tribal, of any such Indian or his interest in tribal or other Indian property.

The Cable Act. No further legislation relating to the Bureau except appropriations is recorded until 1922 at which time the so-called Cable Act was passed (42 Stat. L., 1021; September 22, 1922), which was "An act relative to the naturalization and citizenship of married women."

The purpose of this law, broadly speaking, was to remove the marriage state from the field of operation of the naturalization and citizenship laws. Under the provisions of this act, marriage (on and after September 22, 1922) does not operate to confer citizenship upon an alien woman whose husband is a citizen of the United States.³² Likewise marriage to an alien husband does not forfeit a woman's citizenship.³³ Provision was also made for the regaining of citizenship by women married to alien husbands prior to September 22, 1922.

Other Laws. The immigration act of 1924 included a clause making the Bureau of Naturalization an additional point of reference, as follows (43 Stat. L., 153, 162; May 26, 1924) :

No alien ineligible to citizenship shall be admitted to the United States unless such alien (1) is admissible as a non-quota immigrant under the provisions of subdivision (b), (d), or (e) of Section 4, or (2) is the wife, or the unmarried child under 18 years of age, of an immigrant admissible under such subdivision (d), and is accompanying or following to join him, or (3) is not an immigrant as defined in Section 3.

The citizenship of Indians was also dealt with in an act of the same year (43 Stat. L., 253; June 2, 1924) :

That all non-citizen Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States be, and they are hereby, declared to be citizens of the United States: *Provided*, That the granting of such citizenship shall not in any manner impair or otherwise affect the right of any Indian to tribal or other property.

³² Or who becomes one subsequent to marriage.

³³ Unless he be of a class ineligible for naturalization.

No further laws important in influencing naturalization work are recorded,³⁴ but two executive orders are of interest.

On January 2, 1923, the President issued an executive order (No. 3771) of general pertinence to Bureau work. It read as follows:

The executive order of January 17, 1873, prohibiting the holding of federal and state offices at the same time is hereby amended so as to permit the appointment as special agents of persons holding state, territorial, or municipal positions when such action is deemed necessary by the Secretary of Labor to secure a more efficient administration of any law coming within the purview of the Department of Labor.

The next order of interest (No. 3773), issued some ten days, later created the Federal Council of Citizenship Training in the following words:

There is hereby created the Federal Council of Citizenship Training. The membership of this Council shall consist of one representative and one alternate appointed as designated below from each of the following federal offices:

1. The Department of the Interior (Bureau of Education), appointed by the Secretary of Interior.
2. The War Department (Operations and Training Division, General Staff), appointed by the Secretary of War.
3. The Navy Department (Educational Section, Bureau of Navigation), appointed by the Secretary of Navy.
4. The Treasury Department (Public Health Service), appointed by the Secretary of Treasury.
5. The Post Office Department (Welfare Division), appointed by the Postmaster General.
6. The Department of Agriculture (State Relations Service), appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.
7. The Department of Labor (Naturalization Bureau), appointed by the Secretary of Labor.
8. The Federal Board for Vocational Education, appointed by the Chairman of the Board.
9. The U. S. Veterans Bureau (Rehabilitation Division), appointed by the Director of the Bureau.

³⁴ Two decisions rendered by the United States Supreme Court during the fiscal year 1923, however, interpreted the term "white persons" as used in the naturalization laws and authoritatively determined that members of the Japanese and Hindu races are not eligible for naturalization.

10. The Department of State, appointed by the Secretary of State.
11. The Department of Justice, appointed by the Attorney General.
12. The Department of Commerce, appointed by the Secretary of Commerce.

* * * *

The Council shall elect its own officers and determine its own procedure. It shall not report as a body to any one federal office; but each member shall report its findings and recommendations to his own department head through usual channels for consideration and action.

The duties of the Council are to make constructive suggestions as to how the federal offices may coöperate to secure more effective citizenship training, both in their own work and in coöperation with all other public and private agencies throughout the country. The facilities of all federal offices shall be available as far as is practicable to further the work of the Council.

Reorganization. On January 1, 1923, a complete reorganization of administrative procedure in naturalization matters was begun. It extended through the entire organization and had "for its purpose the accomplishment of a simplified and more rational administration of the uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States, prescribed by the Constitution."⁸⁵

Under the previous administrative system the alien was examined after he had become a petitioner for citizenship, but the new plan called for previous examination.⁸⁶ The saving in time and expense under the new plan is outlined in the same report, as follows:⁸⁷

In approximately 100,000 of the 160,000 petitions filed, the applicant made two trips to the courthouse and one to the examiner. One of these trips has been eliminated wherever the new procedure has been established. The time of the two citizen witnesses and the alien applicant is reduced at the administrative examination about one-half under the new plan, and in the judicial examination in court amendments to petitions for naturalization, which in some courts have been large consumers of time, have been eliminated, thus making it possible for the judge to hear a larger number of petitions within the same length of time.

⁸⁵ Secretary of Labor, Annual Report, 1923, p. 74.

⁸⁶ Under the old plan from 10,000 to 20,000 petitions were dismissed annually upon examination, the filing of which petitions might have been prevented by previous examination.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*

A branch of the Bureau of Naturalization was also established at Ellis Island to furnish certificates of arrival to immigrants for naturalization purposes.³⁸

The citizenship-training activities which had in 1921 been relegated to a position of secondary importance in the organization, were now restored to a coördinate relationship, and a program of promotion of the training of teachers for Americanization or citizenship training classes was put under way.³⁹

In the fiscal year 1924 certain difficulties were encountered under the reorganization plan because of increased volume of naturalization work without correspondingly increased appropriations. The issuance of certificates of arrival at Ellis Island had in 1923 been cared for, as to expenditures, out of lapsed moneys. Estimates for continuing this work in 1924 were not approved, and hence to avoid deficits, travel for examiners during the last four months of the fiscal year was practically abandoned.

The fiscal year 1925 saw further changes in organization, especially in relation to work in the field. With regard to this an annual report speaks at length:

In conformity with the program of the President to secure the most efficient operation of the administrative machinery of the Naturalization Bureau and Naturalization Field Service with the minimum personnel, a survey was made of the Bureau in Washington and the entire Naturalization Field Service by experienced representatives of the department and Bureau working jointly during the latter half of the fiscal year. This showed that the districts requiring rearrangement were those established prior to 1909 under the Department of Justice, and which in that year were combined with the Bureau headquarters into an entire administrative unit. The rearrangement that was planned was based upon the number of petitions for naturalization and their distribution throughout the country, the up-to-date facilities for travel, the state judicial circuits, and the jurisdiction of United States district courts. Consideration was also had of the large volume of naturalization work in the largest centers of population. The rule of state boundaries which dominated the former district alignment was abandoned. Districts which comprised large expanse of territory were reformed into compact, readily operated units, one of the main objectives of

³⁸ The naturalization work at Ellis Island had previously been cared for by Bureau of Immigration employees.

³⁹ A statistical presentation of the data contained in the files of naturalization papers was planned and a complete program worked out but it was not put into operation.

the reorganization being to build up an organization that would be mobile, and compact in each of the units of the field service. The reorganization as finally approved by the department comprises 23 districts, in four of which there is a subdistrict, making 27 stations in all. Many changes in the personnel in the various districts necessarily followed upon the redistricting of the whole country. These consisted in reductions in personnel at points where they were found to be overmanned, their assignment to points where the personnel was inadequate, and the elimination of such personnel as could not be profitably reassigned.⁴⁰

In the field of citizenship training also, the expansion begun in 1923 was terminated and a drastic curtailment carried out. With regard to this a report says:

The activities of the Bureau were abridged during the year under opinions of the Solicitor for the Department of Labor and the Comptroller General, with the result that the personnel engaged upon this work [citizenship training] in the Bureau was further reduced to what is now an irreducible minimum.⁴¹

The work of industrial coöperation previously initiated was also discontinued as of November 1, 1924.

Further changes occurred in respect to naturalization procedure during 1925:

The course pursued by the applicant for first papers has been to secure the specially prepared blank form, furnish therein the information relating to himself that is required in a declaration of intention, and then present it to the clerk of the court. During the last year, however, all aliens arriving since the quota restrictions in the immigration law became effective were expected to prove their legal presence in the United States before making the declaration. This introduced a new step into the procedure and an earlier contact between the Bureau and the alien prospective declarant than heretofore.⁴²

Summary. This brief review of the activities and legislation concerned with the problem of naturalization from the beginning of the United States Government to date will serve as a background against which to project the picture of present activities in the following chapter.

⁴⁰ Commissioner of Naturalization, Annual Report, 1925, p. 13.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, p. 5.

⁴² *Ibid.*, p. 1.

CHAPTER II

ACTIVITIES

(The Bureau of Naturalization is charged with administrative supervision of the laws concerning the preparation and training of all alien-born applicants for citizenship and their admission to citizenship. It exercises a control of the process of admission to citizenship by representing the government at the judicial hearings of naturalization petitions of applicants for citizenship. It keeps the necessary records pertinent thereto, furnishes information to aliens and others regarding the status, rights, and obligations of citizens, and coöperates in the work of citizenship training by public schools throughout the United States.

While the functions and duties above outlined comprise those for which the Bureau is responsible they do not include all functions and duties necessary to the process of conferring citizenship upon an alien. The complementary group of activities necessary to this process falls to the courts.

Duties of the Courts. The work of the courts is, strictly speaking, independent of the Bureau, except that Congress has reserved to the government the right to be present at the hearing on each petition for naturalization.¹ To use a familiar analogy the court manufactures a product (citizens) the raw material for which (alien applicants) is inspected and approved by the Bureau. Thus while the activities of the court are technically independent, they are at the same time vital to the work of the Bureau, and hence demand description. They are, moreover, the basic process without which there would be no reason for the existence of the Bureau.

Both state and federal courts may exercise naturalization jurisdiction.²

¹ This right is exercised through the Bureau of Naturalization.

² Since 1907 the average number of state courts exercising jurisdiction over naturalization has been approximately 2100 (maximum 2277) of federal courts approximately 217 (maximum 250) and of both slightly over

Courts eligible³ to grant citizenship as specified in the act of June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 596), are: "United States . . . district courts now existing or which hereafter may be established by Congress in any State, United States district courts for Porto

2300 (maximum 2527). The work done by these courts is illustrated by the table below:

NATURALIZATION APPLICATIONS HANDLED 1907 TO 1925 INCLUSIVE

Year	Granted certificates		Petitions disposed of		
	Civilian	Military	Total	Denied certificates	Total
1907.....	7,941	.....	7,941	250	8,191
1908.....	25,975	.....	25,975	3,330	29,305
1909.....	38,374	.....	38,374	6,341	44,715
1910.....	39,448	.....	39,448	7,781	47,229
1911.....	56,683	.....	56,683	9,017	65,700
1912.....	70,310	.....	70,310	9,635	79,945
1913.....	83,561	.....	83,561	10,891	94,452
1914.....	104,145	.....	104,145	13,133	117,278
1915.....	91,848	.....	91,848	13,691	105,539
1916.....	87,831	.....	87,831	11,927	99,758
1917.....	88,104	.....	88,104	9,544	97,648
1918.....	87,456	63,993	151,449	12,182	163,631
1919.....	89,023	128,335	217,358	13,119	230,477
1920.....	125,711	51,972	177,683	15,589	193,272
1921.....	163,656	17,636	181,292	18,981	200,273
1922.....	160,979	9,468	170,447	29,076	199,523
1923.....	137,975	7,109	145,084	24,884	169,968
1924.....	140,340	10,170	150,510	26,607	177,117
1925.....	152,457	.....	152,457	15,613	168,070

³ The word "eligible" is used advisedly, since the work is compulsory only in the case of United States courts. State or territorial courts may refuse to assume the obligation. The number of courts granting citizenship (and kind) are included in the following table:

Year	Courts		Total	Year	Courts		Total
	State	Federal			State	Federal	
1907....	1,678	201	1,879	1917....	2,100	222	2,322
1908....	2,016	228	2,244	1918....	2,046	219	2,265
1909....	2,177	217	2,394	1919....	2,088	218	2,306
1910....	2,247	227	2,474	1920....	2,056	215	2,271
1911....	2,270	220	2,499	1921....	2,049	216	2,265
1912....	2,277	250	2,527	1922....	2,037	221	2,258
1913....	2,238	201	2,439	1923....	2,026	222	2,248
1914....	2,177	203	2,380	1924....	2,022	221	2,243
1915....	2,175	202	2,377	1925....	2,022	221	2,243
1916....	2,136	209	2,345				

Rico, and for the Territories of . . . Hawaii and Alaska, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia . . . ; also all courts of record in any state or territory now existing or which hereafter may be created, having a seal, a clerk and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.”⁴ The state court jurisdiction is certified to by the attorney-general or equivalent officer of the state.

Activities. (The courts are responsible for the direct and immediate process of conferring citizenship upon aliens. (This is dependent upon the satisfactory establishment of the applicants' eligibility from the standpoint of residence, character, beliefs, intentions and the perfection in form and procedure of the various technicalities of the process.)

Such eligibility is determined at the court hearings upon evidence offered by the examiners of the Bureau representing the government in support of or in objection to the admissibility of the alien and by affidavits of accredited witnesses. This evidence relates to and includes the requirements of the law concerning the preparation and filing of various necessary blanks and forms. In rare instances the judges personally interrogate candidates.

Clerks of Courts. The specific duties of clerks of the courts having and exercising jurisdiction in naturalization, as described in the act of 1906, are as follows :

SEC. 5. . . . immediately after filing the petition, give notice thereof by posting . . . ; and . . . if the applicant requests it, issue a subpoena for the witness . . . to appear. . . .

SEC. 12. . . . keep and file a duplicate of each declaration of intention made before him and to send to the Bureau . . . within thirty days after the issuance of a certificate of citizenship, a duplicate of such certificate, and to make and keep on file in his office a stub for each certificate . . . to report to the said Bureau . . . the name of each and every alien who shall be denied naturalization, and to furnish to said Bureau duplicates of all petitions . . . and certified copies of such other proceedings and orders instituted in or issued out of said court affecting or relating to the naturalization of aliens as may be required from time to time by the said Bureau.

⁴ Jurisdiction extends only to aliens resident within the judicial districts of the courts specified.

. . . be responsible for all blank certificates of citizenship received by them . . . and . . . account for the same to the said Bureau whenever required so to do by such Bureau. . . .⁵

SEC. 15. . . . Whenever any certificates of citizenship shall be set aside or canceled [the clerk] shall send a certified copy of such order to the Bureau of Naturalization; and in case such certificate was not originally issued by the court making such order . . . transmit a copy of such order and judgment to the court out of which such certificate of citizenship shall have been originally issued . . . the duty of the clerk of the court receiving such [being] to enter the same of record and to cancel such original certificates of citizenship upon the records and to notify the Bureau of Naturalization of such cancellation.

In general the duties of the clerks of courts are: (1) To maintain and preserve all original court records pertaining to naturalization; (2) to prepare declarations of intention in original triplicate, the original duplicate being deposited in the files of the Bureau of Naturalization, the triplicate presented to the applicant, and the first original deposited as a court record; (3) to prepare the petition in original duplicate, one for the Bureau's file and the other original as a court record; (4) to set date for final hearings and post the notice of application for citizenship; (5) to prepare certificates of naturalization in original duplicate, the first for the person granted citizenship, the second for the Bureau, and retain stub as court record; (6) to receive the fees chargeable for naturalization papers, account for same to the Bureau, and forward the portion due the government; (7) to keep declaration and petition records in chronological order, consecutively numbered, and indexed; (8) to report and forward monthly to the Bureau all naturalization papers filed, all petitions denied, and all certificates cancelled for the preceding month; and (9) upon authority of the Bureau to issue certified copies of lost or destroyed naturalization papers.

Work of the Bureau. The activities of the Bureau itself (as contrasted with those of the courts) fall naturally into two groups: Those concerned with the process of naturalization, that is, the technical duties, and those with general administration.

⁵ Section 13 relates to accounting for fees received.

Technical Duties. The technical duties of the Bureau may be said to include those directly concerned with the process of conferring citizenship upon alien applicants, whether performed in the field or at the general headquarters of the Bureau. For convenience in discussion, however, these activities may be grouped in more or less arbitrary fashion.

Duties in Connection with the Courts. In connection with and supplementary to the work of the courts as outlined previously, the Bureau of Naturalization considers the competency (including claims of jurisdiction) of courts applying for legal forms for the purpose of assuming and exercising naturalization jurisdiction and, providing decision is favorable, it is charged with supplying requisite blanks and forms used in the naturalization process. It forwards, to the clerks of courts, certificates of arrival for use of petitioners.

The Bureau requires of the courts preliminary applications for and original duplicates of all declarations of intentions, petitions for naturalization, and certificates of naturalization issued, and considers and passes upon the necessity for noting exceptions to judicial rulings as the basis for review as well as upon the institution of cancellation proceedings under the requirements of the naturalization act.

It examines all applications for the issuance of copies of naturalization papers in lieu of those lost or destroyed, and it controls the issuance by the various clerks of courts of such copies of certificates of naturalization as well as certified copies of declarations of intention in lieu of those lost or destroyed, which are issued under the laws and regulations.

An accounting from the clerks of courts for all naturalization fees collected by them is required by the Bureau.

The activities just outlined are those which inhere primarily in the headquarters office at Washington. There is also, however, intimate field contact with the courts.

Investigation is made in the field with regard to the reliability of the information presented by the alien applicant and evidences of fraud or collusion in obtaining citizenship. Representatives of the Bureau are present at all naturalization hearings in court where findings are presented to the judge and objection is made where conditions warrant.

The court is, in short, kept informed upon the eligibility of each applicant for citizenship whose admission is objected to upon the evidence secured by the Bureau representative of the government.

Legal Activities. Closely connected with those activities relating to court procedure are those bearing upon legal matters. Legal policies and procedure pertaining to naturalization are determined in the Bureau,⁶ while correspondence connected therewith is carried on with individuals, court officers, and field examiners. Such work involves interpreting the laws and instituting administrative action to enforce regulations.

Advice is furnished to inquirers concerning naturalization and citizenship, especially with regard to novel and difficult questions. The legal work involves the preparation of evidence for determining the institution of suits to cancel naturalization certificates illegally or fraudulently obtained, and the approval of cancellation suits for institution by the Department of Justice.

The Bureau considers and disposes of cases which involve expatriation and repatriation, violations of the law, and the formulation of instructions to the field service.

Where suits have been authorized the legal work of the Bureau involves the preparation of the necessary papers, in all cases, upon evidence submitted. Advice is given, also, with regard to procedure involved in obtaining naturalization and aid is afforded in establishing citizenship previously acquired.

Activities Concerned with Petitions. The duties of the Bureau in connection with the filing of a petition for naturalization while largely of routine nature are important preliminaries to such filing. They are interlaced with activities of the Bureau of Immigration and the courts, and can be no better described than in the words of an annual report.

The first formal act by the alien who desires to complete his naturalization upon the maturity of his declaration of intention and completion of the required residence, occurs in the majority of cases when the alien is furnished with the application blank for a certificate of arrival, which is also used in petitioning for naturalization. When this application blank is properly filled out by the alien, it is sent to the appropriate district director of naturalization in the district in which the petition is to be filed. That officer

⁶ Subject to approval of the Department of Labor.

then forwards the application to the immigration station at which the alien claims to have arrived in the United States. There, if a search of the immigration records is successful, a certificate showing his entry into the United States is issued and forwarded with the application to the district director of naturalization. The applicant is then notified to appear with two witnesses and submit to the administrative examination preliminary to the filing of his petition. In some instances the petition is filed before this examination is made. After the petition has been filed it is posted for not less than 90 days; then, at the next convenient day set for hearing petitions for naturalization, it is heard by the judge of the court in which it is filed.⁷

These activities also involve the receipt and custody of all immigration visas surrendered to immigration officers at ports of entry by aliens entering the United States⁸ for use in verifying arrivals subsequent to that date for naturalization purposes and for the Immigration Service in cases where aliens apply, under the Immigration Act of 1924, for permits to re-enter the country.

The Bureau further verifies the naturalization status of applicants for petitions for non-quota and preference quota exemptions under the immigration law, that is those naturalized citizens who desire to obtain visas for the various members of their families remaining outside the United States.

Declarations of Intention. The activities of the Bureau with regard to declarations of intention depend basically upon the coöperation of the clerks of court. While the Bureau has acted for many years as custodian and recorder of copies of declarations of intention, petitions for naturalization, and certificates of naturalization issued, it has, since August 1, 1924, requested⁹ the submission also of all preliminary applications for declarations of intention to become citizens of the United States. This applies to applications by aliens who arrived in the United States subsequent to June 2, 1921.

The filing of declarations is thus deferred until such time as the Bureau has obtained proof that the applicant's entry into the

⁷ Commissioner of Naturalization, Annual Report, 1925, p. 1.

⁸ After June 30, 1924.

⁹ Compliance has been refused by judicial order in four courts.

United States constituted a permanent admission in conformity with the immigration law.¹⁰

Citizenship Training. The activities concerned with the training of aliens for citizenship do not assume the importance at present which they have enjoyed in the past. The work consists of furnishing to public schools, upon request, the names, addresses, and other pertinent data of applicants for citizenship and the Federal Citizenship Textbook¹¹ for such candidates.

General Information. On the basis of material collected and recorded the Bureau acts as a clearing house for general information, advice, and the dissemination of particulars concerning naturalization to the general public, alien applicants for citizenship, clerks of court, and other government agents.

General Administration. The term general administration involves the activities concerned with both executive control and administrative detail, and applies to the technical operations of the Bureau as well as to routine duties which are, in general, common to all bureaus.

Executive control involves the formulation and initiation of measures of administrative policy and general supervision of and responsibility for all operations of the Bureau. Matters of policy and supervision have been touched upon in preceding pages, especially since they apply largely to the technical operations of the organization.

Detailed administration involves numerous matters, such as issuing instructions to the field force, estimating and allocating disbursements from appropriations, preparation of annual budget data, compilation of the annual report, originating appointments, promotions, and assignments to naturalization headquarters in the field, and conducting the usual intramural routine processes.

Fiscal Matters. With regard to fiscal affairs the Bureau receives and audits vouchers for salaries, traveling expenses, and miscellaneous services and supplies and abstracts of collections of natural-

¹⁰ The process is simply the comparison of applications with the immigration visas already in the custody of the Bureau.

¹¹ A standard handbook of instruction for use in public schools. It is composed of three parts, respectively, for beginners, intermediates, and advanced students. See also Appendix 3, *post*.

ization fees forwarded by clerks of federal and state courts¹²; reviews naturalization papers with required reports for accounting; deposits naturalization fees with the Treasurer of the United States; collects and deposits fees due from applicants for naturalization previously failing to pay the lawful tax due from entering immigrants; and collects and deposits fines and forfeitures for violations of naturalization laws.

Supplies and Printing. The Bureau passes upon requisitions from clerks of court for naturalization records, and forms, furniture, office supplies, records, blanks, stationery, and other matters involving printing. Such requisitions are examined, approved, or eliminated, and correspondence pertaining thereto is carried on.¹³

Files and Index. Correspondence is examined, classified (and previous correspondence attached), routed to proper destination, and filed, as are all naturalization papers.

Summary. These, briefly, comprise the activities of the Bureau of Naturalization. The organization necessary to the proper carrying out of these activities is described in the chapter following.

¹² Clerks of court (except United States Courts) are permitted under the laws to retain one-half of all fees collected up to a maximum gross collection of \$6000 per annum. All moneys in excess of this maximum (plus 50 per cent of the first \$6000, or \$3000) must be returned to the Bureau of Naturalization. Funds for extra services in courts transacting a volume of business in excess of the maximum mentioned, are allotted to the courts by the Secretary of Labor out of the departmental appropriation.

¹³ Obviously the Bureau performs similar services for its own personnel.

CHAPTER III

ORGANIZATION

The Bureau of Naturalization is a major organization unit under the Department of Labor, concerned with the processes relating to the conferring of citizenship upon aliens. For convenience of discussion the Bureau organization may be said to consist of three major branches: (1) Executive, (2) central administration, and (3) field service.¹

The work of executive control and central administration is carried on at general headquarters in Washington, D. C., while the field service maintains offices throughout the continental United States.

Executive Control. The titular head of the entire organization is the Commissioner of Naturalization who is, under the law :

. . . the administrative officer in charge of the Bureau of Naturalization and of the administration of the naturalization laws under the immediate direction of the Secretary of Labor, to whom he shall report directly upon all naturalization matters annually and as otherwise required, and the appointment of . . . [this officer] shall be made in the same manner as appointments to competitive classified civil-service positions.²

Assisting the Commissioner of Naturalization, and appointed in the same manner, is the Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization, who, in the absence of the former is charged with all the responsibilities and vested with all the authority of the Commissioner. Through the hands of the Deputy Commissioner, at all

¹ Except for the term "Field Service" no such designations exist officially. It is obvious also that these arbitrarily designated units are not coördinate, central administration and field service being subordinate to the executive branch.

² 37 Stat. L., 736, 737. This officer supersedes the Chief, Division of Naturalization, who held office under the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

times, pass all administrative matters. He is, in short, in complete charge of the work of the Bureau of Naturalization, subject only to the authority of the Commissioner, and all officers of the Bureau report to the Commissioner through him.

In the absence or disability of both Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, the Chief Clerk becomes Acting Commissioner.

Office of the Commissioner. The organization unit from which executive authority is exercised and the work of general administration conducted may be called the Office of Commissioner of Naturalization, at the head of which, obviously, is the Commissioner of Naturalization. Included in such office is the Deputy Commissioner, each of these officers employing a secretary-stenographer, the necessary clerical and messenger assistance being provided as needed.

In this office resides all authority to estimate and allocate disbursements from appropriations, originate all appointments, promotions, and assignments to or in naturalization headquarters in the field, initiate all measures of administrative policy, issue instructions to the field force, decide upon the necessity of instituting cancellation proceedings, and provisionally determine all questions of law arising in the administration of the naturalization statutes.

Central Administration. The work of central administration, which may be said to include the detailed carrying out of administrative matters resulting from orders and acts of the Office of Commissioner,³ falls to two major branches, or units designated as (1) Office of Chief Naturalization Examiner, and (2) Chief Clerk.

Chief Naturalization Examiner. The Office of Chief Naturalization Examiner is in immediate charge, in the Bureau, of the legal work of the Bureau proper and the field service. This office considers the competency (including claims of jurisdiction) of courts applying for legal forms for the purpose of assuming and exercising jurisdiction, and considers and passes upon the necessity for noting exceptions to judicial rulings as the basis for review as well as upon the institution of cancellation proceedings under the requirements of the Naturalization Act.

³ And which do not inhere directly to the field.

Its work also includes interpreting the laws and advising inquirers concerning naturalization and citizenship with regard to novel and difficult questions. This office cares for the preparation of evidence for determining the institution of suits to cancel naturalization certificates illegally or fraudulently obtained, and the approval of cancellation suits for institution by the Department of Justice. Finally this office considers cases which involve expatriation and repatriation and violations of the law, and prepares the necessary papers in all cases upon evidence submitted.

To carry out this work the Chief Naturalization Examiner has detailed to him the necessary clerical assistance. He reports through the Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner of Naturalization.

Chief Clerk. The Office of Chief Clerk supervises all the work of the Bureau not falling to the Office of the Commissioner or the Chief Naturalization Examiner. The Chief Clerk, who heads this office, reports to the Deputy Commissioner, and, as has been stated, becomes Acting Commissioner in the absence of both the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

To carry out the work entrusted to his office the Chief Clerk has under his supervision six sub-units or divisions, among which is distributed the largest volume of work of the Washington office.

These divisions are designated as follows:

1. Visa
2. Legal Correspondence
3. Accounts and Personnel
4. Index, Files, and Mail
5. Editorial and Supplies
6. Messengers

The first two of these are concerned with matters relating to the prime or technical functions of the Bureau, while the three latter deal with details of administration, intramural, and largely routine.

Visa Division. The Visa Division is headed by a Chief Examiner in Charge. In this Division “. . . are filed the immigration visas received from immigrants arriving after June 30, 1924, for use in verifying arrivals after that date for naturalization purposes and for the Immigration Bureau in the cases where aliens

apply, under the Immigration Act of 1924, for permits to re-enter the country.

"In this division is verified the naturalization status of applicants for petitions for non-quota and preference quota exemptions under the immigration law."⁴

The work of the division is allocated to four sections termed respectively:

1. Certificate of Arrival
2. Visa
3. Visa Petition
4. Return Permit

Each section is supervised by a clerk in charge, the general clerical personnel, however, not being rigidly assigned but remaining available for work in such sections and in such numbers as may be needed.

These sections have custody of and carry on correspondence with regard to the forms or blanks named in the section title, the Certificate of Arrival Section rendering decisions on applications for reissuance of papers alleged to have been lost.

The personnel, in addition to the Chief, includes, normally twenty-five persons.

Legal Correspondence Division. The Legal Correspondence Division is headed by an Assistant Chief Examiner in Charge, who is assisted by a Naturalization Examiner. The Division has supervision over law correspondence and citizenship training matters.

The former work involves the furnishing of advice by correspondence to inquirers concerning naturalization and citizenship questions. Advice is also given with regard to procedure involved in obtaining naturalization and aid is afforded in establishing citizenship previously acquired.

Normally twelve clerks in addition to the officers named are employed in this work.

A sub-unit, employing one clerk and bearing the title Citizenship Training Section, is maintained to correspond with school authorities, such correspondence relating largely to the furnishing of Citizenship Text Books and supplying the names, addresses, etc., of candidates for naturalization to the public schools.

⁴ Statement of the Bureau (typewritten).

The divisions just described are more or less directly concerned with the technical functions of the Bureau, such as custody of immigration visas, immigration return permits, certificates of arrival issued upon them and correspondence relating thereto, legal matters, naturalization status, and citizenship training. The remaining subdivisions under the Chief Clerk's Office deal almost solely with matters of detailed administration.

Accounts and Personnel Division. The Accounts and Personnel Division is headed by a Chief Examiner in Charge, who is normally assisted by seven clerks. The Division handles the accounting details of the Bureau, keeps records of dealings with clerks of courts, notifies such clerks of any discrepancies in figures or cases submitted by them, prepares estimates for appropriations, and keeps records of expenditures from appropriations. In this Division are maintained records of all appointments, promotions, and other personnel matters.

Index, Files, and Mail Division. The Index, Files, and Mail Division is normally manned by twelve clerks under the supervision of a clerk in charge. This Division has custody of the official records and documents of the Bureau; receives, opens, routes, and distributes all incoming mail; collects, seals, checks inserts for, and sends outgoing mail; and maintains an index system for convenience and expedition in the handling of correspondence, records, and documents and for digesting and recording court and other legal decisions.

Editorial and Supplies Division. The Editorial and Supplies Division has custody of and issues supplies and materials required by the Bureau, clerks of court and field employees. It also edits orders, pamphlets and other material to be printed for or issued by the Bureau.

The Division normally employs two clerks.

Field Service. The third main branch of the naturalization work falls under the head of Field Service, by which group or unit are carried on the actual technical operations of the naturalization work. Control over such work is exercised directly from the office of the Commissioner of Naturalization.

In discussing the Field Service the courts may not be ignored. Though they are not under the supervision or control of the

Bureau (or even of the national government except for the United States courts) the naturalization work is, in effect, an integral part thereof.⁵

Courts and Court Officers. The organization of the court, so far as naturalization work is concerned, consists of a judge, a clerk of court, and assistants to the clerk of court.

The judge hears evidence offered by the applicant in support of his application and by examiners of the Bureau representing the government in support of or in objection to the admissibility of the alien. He also hears the affidavits of accredited witnesses. He may thereupon refuse to issue an order for a certificate of naturalization because of insufficient, incorrect, or fraudulent information, defects in form of procedure or obvious lack of qualifications for admission, continue the hearing pending further evidence, or issue final order for naturalization. In rare instances the judge also administers the oath.

The Clerk of Court bears a close relation, though only a partial or contingent responsibility, to the Bureau. The court having once assumed the duties of naturalization,⁶ the clerk is required by law to assume certain obligations with regard to forms and fees and the transmittal thereof.

Such obligations require that the clerk collect all fees in advance and forward them on the following basis:⁷

One-half of all naturalization fees collected by the clerks up to \$6000, and all such fees collected in excess of that amount, shall be remitted quarterly to the Commissioner of Naturalization by postal money order or draft, payable to the order of the Secretary of Labor: *Provided*, That where the collections during the first quarter of any fiscal year equal or exceed \$1500, the clerk shall remit all in excess of \$750; and where such collections for the first and second quarters equal or exceed \$3000, the clerk shall remit all in excess of \$1500; and where the collections for the first three quarters of the fiscal year equal or exceed \$4500, the clerk shall remit all in excess of \$2250; and in any case where the total collections for any fiscal year equal or exceed \$6000, the clerk shall remit all fees or moneys so collected in excess of \$3000.

⁵ See p 21, *ante*.

⁶ Optional, it may be noted, except for United States courts.

⁷ Naturalization Laws and Regulations, June 15, 1924, Rule 2, Subdivision B, Paragraph 2.

Unless otherwise directed by proper authority the clerk is also required on the first day of each month to:⁸

. . . forward to the proper district director of naturalization or head naturalization examiner all duplicates of declarations of intention, petitions for naturalization, or certificates of naturalization filed or issued during the preceding month, together with a report (Form 2208) in duplicate showing the serial numbers of such declarations, petitions, and certificates filed or issued during such month; the serial numbers of petitions denied, the names of the petitioners, and the reasons for denial; and the serial numbers of petitions for which notice has been posted, the names and sex of the petitioners, the dates when posted, and the approximate dates for final hearing: *Provided*, That when at any time during the month the number of declarations, petitions, and certificates of naturalization filed or issued reach 200 in the aggregate, the clerk shall forthwith forward such duplicate and report as herein provided.

The clerk of court has power to void defaced or mutilated forms, to refuse to accept or file declarations of intention made by an ineligible alien,⁹ or an alien not residing within the judicial district of his court, and to refuse to file petitions for naturalization executed by a minor, or by an alien who filed declaration of intention less than two or more than seven years prior to the date of the naturalization petition.

The clerk issues declarations of intention, and certificates of naturalization on final order signed by the judge, executes duplicate certificates, and endorses certificates involving change of name. He issues certified copies of official documents in cases of loss or destruction of originals and where required for public land entry.¹⁰

The clerks of court also employ assistants, who act as clerical aids on all naturalization matters. These assistants are selected and appointed by the clerk of court and are under his jurisdiction

⁸ *Ibid.*, Subdivision C, Paragraph 1.

⁹ A Chinese, Japanese, or Hindu, or the wife thereof.

¹⁰ Fees for certified copies need not be accounted for by the clerk to the Bureau of Naturalization.

and control. They receive payment from the Bureau of Naturalization in the case of four state courts.¹¹

Such assistants thus bear an anomalous relation, and are here included under the courts because their duties are carried on under the clerks of court. An outline of organization would logically include them in the general field force, because of payroll factors.

Field Force Proper.¹² The Field Service includes what may be called the technical operations of the naturalization program, which are supervised by and under control and direction of the Commissioner of Naturalization.

For convenience in administration the country is divided into twenty-three naturalization districts, each under the supervision of a district headquarters. Four substations have also been established.

These districts (with title of supervisory officer, location of headquarters, and extent of district) are as follows:

¹¹ But not in United States courts. The four state courts referred to are the Supreme Court, Bronx, New York City, the Common Pleas Court, Jersey City, N. J., the Superior Court, Chicago, and the Circuit Court, Cook County, Ill.

¹² As distinct from the Courts.

Dist. No.	Location of District Headquarters and Sub-district Headquarters	Title of Officer in Charge	Extent of District and Sub-district
1	Boston Mass. ^a New Haven, Conn.	District Director of Naturalization. Head Naturalization Examiner.	Includes the entire States of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and the counties of Clinton and Essex in the northeastern portion of the State of New York. Includes the entire State of Connecticut.
2	New York, N. Y.	District Director of Naturalization.	Includes that part of the State of New York lying south of the counties of Essex, Franklin, and St. Lawrence and east of the counties of Herkimer, Otsego, and Delaware. The counties in the State of New York comprising the New York District are as follows: Albany, Bronx, Columbia, Dutchess, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Kings, Montgomery, Nassau, New York, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, Warren, Washington, and Westchester.
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	District Director of Naturalization.	Includes the entire States of New Jersey and Delaware and that part of the State of Pennsylvania lying south of the counties of Bradford, Tioga, Potter, and McKean, and east of the counties of Elk, Clearfield, Blair, and Bedford; in the State of Maryland includes the counties of Wicomico, Worcester, and Somerset; and in the State of Virginia includes the counties of Accomac and Northampton.
	^a Newark, N. J.	Head Naturalization Examiner.	Includes the following counties in the State of New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren.
4	Washington, D. C. ...	District Director of Naturalization.	Includes the entire State of North Carolina, the State of Virginia with the exception of Accomac and Northampton Counties and the State of Maryland with the exception of the counties of Allegany, Garrett, Somerset, Wicomico, and Worcester. Includes that part of the State of Tennessee lying east of the counties of Pickett, Fentress, Putnam, DeKalb, Warren, Van Buren, Bledsoe, Sequatchie, and Marion; the following counties in the State of West Virginia: Berkeley, Greenbrier, Jefferson, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Monroe, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Summers, and Wyoming; and the following counties in the State of Kentucky: Bell, Clay, Harlan, Knott, Knox, Laurel, Leslie, Letcher, Perry, and Whitley.
5	Buffalo, N. Y.	District Director of Naturalization.	Includes that part of the State of New York lying west of the counties of Clinton, Essex, Hamilton, Fulton, Montgomery, Schoharie, Greene, Ulster, and Sullivan, and the counties of Warren, McKean, Potter, Tioga, and Bradford in the northern part of the State of Pennsylvania.

^a Sub-district.

Extent of District and Sub-district

Dist. No.	Location of District Headquarters and Sub-district Headquarters	Title of Officer in Charge	
			Includes the following counties in the State of New York: Broome, Cayuga, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Franklin, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, St. Lawrence, Tioga, and Tompkins.
6	^a Utica, N. Y. Pittsburgh, Pa.	Head Examiner. District Director of Naturalization.	Includes that part of the State of Pennsylvania lying south of the counties of Crawford, Warren, and McKean and west of the counties of Cameron, Clinton, Center, Huntingdon, and Fulton; that part of the State of Ohio lying south of the counties of Trumbull, Portage, Stark, Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Morrow, and Marion and east of the counties of Union, Madison, Fayette, Highland, and Adams; the State of West Virginia with the exception of the counties of Berkeley, Greenbrier, Jefferson, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Monroe, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Summers, and Wyoming, and the following counties in the eastern part of the State of Kentucky: Boyd, Carter, Floyd, Greenup, Johnson, Lawrence, Lewis, Magoffin, Martin, and Pike.
7	Cleveland, Ohio	District Director of Naturalization.	Includes the following counties in the State of Ohio: Ashland, Ashtabula, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Erie, Geauga, Huron, Lake, Lorain, Marion, Medina, Morrow, Portage, Richland, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Wayne, and Wyandot, and the counties of Erie and Crawford in the State of Pennsylvania.
8	Detroit, Mich.	District Director of Naturalization.	Includes the State of Michigan with the exception of the counties of Alger, Berrien, Cass, Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Menominee, Marquette, Ontonagon, Schoolcraft, Baraga and Van Buren; the counties of Allen, DeKalb, LaGrange, Noble, Steuben, and Whitley, in the State of Indiana; and the counties of Defiance, Fulton, Hancock, Henry, Lucas, Ottawa, Paulding, Putnam, Sandusky, Seneca, Williams, and Wood in the State of Ohio.
9	Cincinnati, Ohio	District Director of Naturalization.	Includes that part of the State of Indiana lying south and east of the counties of Allen, Whitley, Kosciusko, Miami, Howard, Tipton, Clinton, Montgomery, Fountain, and Warren; that part of the State of Ohio lying south of the counties of Paulding, Putnam, and Hancock, and west of the counties of Wyandot, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, and Scioto; and the central part of the State of Kentucky, lying east of the counties of Union, Webster, Caldwell, and Trigg, and west and north of the counties of Lewis, Carter, Lawrence, Johnson, Magoffin, Knott, Perry, Clay, Laurel, and Whitley.

^a Sub-district.

Dist. No.	Location of District Headquarters and Sub-district Headquarters	Title of Officer in Charge	Extent of District and Sub-district
10	Birmingham, Ala.	District Director of Naturalization.	The entire States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; that part of the State of Tennessee lying west of the counties of Scott, Morgan, Cumberland, White, Rhea, and Hamilton; that part of the State of Arkansas lying east of the counties of Baxter, Searcy, Van Buren, Conway, and Perry and north of the counties of Saline, Grant, Cleveland, Lincoln, and Desha; that part of the State of Mississippi lying north of the counties of Issaquena, Sharkey, Yazoo, Madison, Scott, Jasper, and Clarke; and the State of Alabama with the exception of the counties of Baldwin, Choctaw, Clarke, Mobile, and Washington.
11	Chicago, Ill.	District Director of Naturalization.	Includes that part of the State of Wisconsin lying south of the counties of Kewaunee, Brown, Outagamie, Waupaca, Waushara, Portage, Wood, Juneau, and Vernon; that part of the State of Illinois lying north and east of the counties of Mercer, Knox, Peoria, Woodford, McLean, Platt, Douglas, and Edgar; that part of the State of Indiana lying north and west of the counties of Vermilion, Parke, Putnam, Hendricks, Boone, Hamilton, Madison, Grant, Wabash, Whitley, Noble, and Lagrange; the counties of Berrien, Cass, and Van Buren in the State of Michigan; and the counties of Cedar, Clinton, Dubuque, Jackson, Jones, Muscatine, and Scott in the State of Iowa.
12	St. Louis, Mo.	District Director of Naturalization.	Includes that part of the State of Missouri lying east of the counties of Mercer, Grundy, Livingston, Carroll, Saline, Pettis, Benton, Hickory, Polk, Greene, Christian, and Taney; that part of the State of Illinois lying south and west of the counties of Rock, Henry, Stark, Marshall, Livingston, Ford, Champaign, and Vermilion; that part of the State of Kentucky lying west of the counties of Henderson, McLean, Hopkins, and Christian; and the counties of Des Moines, Henry, Lee, and Louisa in the State of Iowa.
13	New Orleans, La.	District Director of Naturalization.	Includes the State of Louisiana with the exception of Caddo County; that part of the State of Mississippi lying south and west of the counties of Washington, Humphreys, Holmes, Attala, Leake, Newton, and Lauderdale; the counties of Ashley, Bradley, Chicot, Desha, Drew, Lincoln, and Union in the State of Arkansas; the counties of Baldwin, Choctaw, Clarke, Mobile, and Washington in the State of Alabama; and the counties of Aransas, Brazoria, Brooks, Calhoun, Cameron, Chambers, Ft. Bend, Galveston, Hardin, Harris, Hidalgo, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, Liberty, Matagorda, Newton, Nueces, Orange, Refugio, San Patricio, Starr, Victoria, Wharton, Willacy, and Zapata in the State of Texas.

Extent of District and Sub-district

Dist. No.	Location of District Headquarters and Sub-district Headquarters	Title of Officer in Charge	Extent of District and Sub-district
14	St. Paul, Minn..... a Duluth, Minn.	District Director of Naturalization. Head Naturalization Examiner.	Includes the entire States of North Dakota and Minnesota; that part of the State of Wisconsin lying north of the counties of Crawford, Richland, Sauk, Adams, Marquette, Green Lake, Winnebago, Calumet, and Manitowoc; that part of the State of South Dakota lying east of the Counties of Butte, Meade, Pennington, and Washington, and north of the counties of Bennett, Todd, Tripp, Gregory, Charles Mix, Douglas, Hutchinson, Turner, and Lincoln; and the counties of Alger, Baraga, Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Marquette, Menominee, Ontonogan, and Schoolcraft in the State of Michigan.
15	Omaha, Nebr.	District Director of Naturalization.	Includes that part of the State of Minnesota lying north of the counties of Clay, Becker, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Mille Lacs, Kanabec, and Pine; the counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, and Iron in the State of Wisconsin; and the counties of Alger, Baraga, Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Marquette, Ontonogan, and Schoolcraft in the State of Michigan.
16	Kansas City, Mo.....	District Director of Naturalization.	Includes that part of the State of Nebraska lying east of the counties of Sheridan, Garden, and Deuel; that part of the State of Iowa lying west of the counties of Dubuque, Jones, Cedar, Muscatine, Louisa, Henry, and Lee and the counties of Atchison, Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Nodaway, and Worth of the State of Missouri; and the counties of Bennett, Bon Homme, Charles Mix, Clay, Douglas, Gregory, Hutchinson, Lincoln, Todd, Tripp, Turner, Union, and Yankton in the State of South Dakota.
17	Ft. Worth, Texas.....	District Director of Naturalization.	Includes that part of the State of Kansas lying east of the counties of Norton, Graham, Trego, Ness, Hodgeman, Ford, and Meade; that part of the State of Missouri lying south of the counties of Atchison, Nodaway, Gentry, Harrison, and Mercer, and west of the counties of Sullivan, Linn, Chariton, Howard, Cooper, Morgan, Camden, Dallas, Webster, Douglas, and Ozark; that part of the State of Oklahoma lying east of the county of Texas and north of the counties of Beckham, Washita, Caddo, Grady, McClain, Pontotoc, Coal, Atoka, Pushmataha, and McCurtain; that part of the State of Arkansas lying north of the counties of Polk, Montgomery, Garland, Saline, and Pulaski, and west of the counties of Faulkner, Cleburne, Stone, Izard, and Fulton.
			Includes that part of the State of Texas lying south of the counties of Parmer, Castro, Swisher, Briscoe, Hall, Childress, east of the counties of Winkler, Ward, Pecos, and Terrell, and northwest of the counties of Newton, Jasper, Hardin, Liberty, Harris, Ft. Bend, Wharton, Jackson, Victoria, Refugio, San Patricio, Jim Wells, Brooks, Jim Hogg, and Zapata; that part of the State of Arkansas lying south of the counties of Scott, Yell, Perry, and Pulaski, and west of the counties of Jefferson, Lincoln, Drew, Bradley, and Union; that part of the State of Oklahoma lying south of the counties of Roger Mills, Custer, Blaine, Canadian, Cleveland, Pottawatomie, Seminole, Hughes, Pittsburg, Latimer, and Le Flore; and the county of Caddo in the State of Louisiana.

^a Sub-district.

Dist. No.	Location of District Headquarters and Sub-district Headquarters	Title of Officer in Charge	Extent of District and Sub-district
18	Denver, Colo.	District Director of Naturalization.	Includes the entire States of New Mexico and Colorado; that part of the State of Wyoming lying east of the counties of Sweetwater, Sublette, and Teton; that part of the State of Montana lying east of the counties of Liberty, Pondera, Teton, Cascade, Lewis and Clark, Broadwater, and Madison; that part of the State of Nebraska lying west of the counties of Cherry, Grant, Arthur, and Keith; that part of the State of Kansas lying west of the counties of Phillips, Rooks, Ellis, Rush, Pawnee, Edwards, Kiowa, and Clark; that part of the State of Texas lying north of the counties of Bailey, Lamb, Hale, Floyd, Motley, and Cottle and west of the counties of Ector, Crane, Crockett, and Valverde; the counties of Cimarron and Texas in the State of Oklahoma; and the counties of Butte, Meade, Lawrence, Pennington, Custer, Washington, Shannon, and Fall River in the State of South Dakota.
19	Salt Lake City, Utah.	District Director of Naturalization.	Includes the entire State of Utah; that part of the State of Wyoming lying west of the counties of Carbon and Fremont; that part of the State of Idaho lying east of the counties of Owyhee, Ada, Boise, Valley, and Idaho; the counties of Humboldt, Elko, Lander, Eureka, and White Pine in the State of Nevada; and the county of Beaverhead in the State of Montana.
20	Seattle, Wash.	District Director of Naturalization.	Includes the State of Washington with the exception of Clarke, Cowlitz, Klickitat, Skamania, and Wahkiakum counties; that part of the State of Idaho lying north of the counties of Adams, Valley, and Lemhi; and that part of the State of Montana lying north of the county of Beaverhead and west of the counties of Gallatin, Meagher, Judith Basin, Chouteau, and Hill.
21	Portland, Oregon	District Director of Naturalization.	Includes the State of Oregon with the exception of Lake County; the counties of Clarke, Cowlitz, Klickitat, Skamania, and Wahkiakum in the State of Washington; the counties of Ada, Adams, Boise, Canyon, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Valley, and Washington in the State of Idaho; and the county of Siskiyou in the State of California.
22	San Francisco, Calif.	District Director of Naturalization.	With the exception of Siskiyou County, includes all of that part of the State of California lying north of the counties of Inyo, Kern, and San Luis Obispo; that part of the State of Nevada lying south and west of the counties of Humboldt, Lander, Eureka, White Pine, Lincoln, and Clarke; and Lake County in the State of Oregon.
23	Los Angeles, Calif....	District Director of Naturalization.	Includes the entire State of Arizona; that part of the State of California lying south of the counties of Monterey, Kings, Tulare, and Mono; and the counties of Lincoln and Clark in the State of Nevada.

District Officers. Each district office is headed by a District Director of Naturalization. In such districts as the volume of work demands, an Assistant District Director is appointed.¹³ In certain districts, also, a sub-district office has been established,¹⁴ such offices being under supervision of a Head Naturalization Examiner.

All naturalization examiners are authorized to appear on behalf of the United States before any court or courts exercising jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings.¹⁵

The district directors of naturalization, in addition to the duties imposed upon them by law, as examiners, have control, direction, and supervision of all examiners, clerks, and employees within their respective districts and may prescribe rules and regulations for the transaction of business and the custody, use, and preservation of the records and papers to govern and control the examiners, clerks, and other employees within their respective districts.

District directors of naturalization are at all times subject to the immediate control, direction, and supervision of the Commissioner of Naturalization, or, in his absence, the Deputy Commissioner.

Assistant district directors perform such duties as are from time to time assigned by the District Director. In the absence of the latter the Assistant Director is the administrative officer in charge of the district.

The organization of the district offices varies with the location, but in general consists of a district director, and assistant district director,¹⁶ and a group of naturalization examiners and clerks.

Sub-districts. The sub-district offices are under direction of a head naturalization examiner, who has immediate supervision and control of the examiners, clerks, and employees within the territory embraced by the sub-district. In addition to the powers and authority conferred by law upon this officer generally, he is required to perform duties within his jurisdiction similar to those

¹³ Eleven districts include such officers at the present time.

¹⁴ There are four at present.

¹⁵ 2243 in number at present; 2022 state, 221 federal.

¹⁶ In about one-half of the districts.

performed by a district director, subject to a certain supervision by the District Director in charge of his district.

The sub-district offices are organized similarly to the district offices, except that they are directed by a head naturalization examiner. The staff is usually small, the maximum and exception being four or five employees. In some cases a clerk assists the Head Naturalization Examiner, in others additional examiners are provided, and in still others both.

Ellis Island. A division under direct control of the Bureau at Washington is maintained at Ellis Island Immigration Station in New York Harbor, to care for the filling out and forwarding of certificates of arrival for aliens desiring to declare their intention and to petition for naturalization.

This division normally consists of a chief of division assisted by eighteen clerks.

General. The basic duties of the naturalization examiners regardless of assignment¹⁷ are as follows:

They appear on behalf of the United States Government before courts in naturalization proceedings with the right to examine and cross-examine the petitioner and witnesses produced in support of his right to admission to citizenship and have the right to call witnesses, produce evidence, and be heard in opposition to the granting of any petition in such naturalization proceedings.

These officers, before proceeding to the final hearing of any petition for naturalization, require proof of the posting of the petition format in accordance with law, and in default of such proof, move that the final hearing on such petition be continued pending the submission of such proof of posting.

It shall be the duty of all district directors of naturalization, assistant district directors of naturalization, head naturalization examiners, and naturalization examiners, believing or having reason to believe that any certificate of naturalization has been wrongfully issued or fraudulently, or illegally procured, or that an offense has been committed against the naturalization laws, to immediately investigate or cause to be investigated, all facts and circumstances concerning the issuance of such certificate, or the

¹⁷ That is, whether serving as district directors, assistant district directors, or head naturalization examiners.

commission of such offense, and report the same in writing to the Commissioner of Naturalization, with appropriate recommendations; *Provided*, That where such investigation indicates the probable commission of an offense, a duplicate of such report shall be forwarded to the proper United States district attorney.¹⁸

The Commissioner of Naturalization exercises immediate direction over such work.

¹⁸ Naturalization Laws and Regulations, June 15, 1924, Rule 1, Sub-Division B, Par. 6.

APPENDIX I

OUTLINE OF ORGANIZATION

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The purpose of Outlines of Organization in this series of Monographs is to show in detail the organization and personnel of the several services of the national government to which they relate. They have been prepared in accordance with the plan followed by the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency in its outlines of the organization of the United States government.¹ They differ from those outlines, however, in that whereas the Commission's report showed only organization units, the presentation herein has been carried far enough to show the personnel embraced in each organization unit.

These outlines are of value not merely as an effective means of making known the organization of the several services. If kept revised to date, they constitute exceedingly important tools of administration. They permit the directing personnel to see at a glance the organization and personnel at their disposal. They establish definitely the line of administrative authority and enable each employee to know his place in the system. They furnish the essential basis of plans for determining costs by organization division and sub-division. They afford the data for a consideration of the problem of classifying and standardizing personnel and compensation. Collectively they make it possible to determine the number and location of organization units of any particular kind, such as, laboratories, libraries, blue-print rooms, or other plants, to what services attached and where located, or to determine what services are maintaining stations at any city or point in the United States. The Institute hopes that upon the completion of the present series, it will be able to prepare a complete

¹ 62 Cong., H. doc. 458, 1912, 2 vols.

classified statement of the technical and other facilities at the disposal of the government. The present monographs will then furnish the details regarding the organization, equipment, and work of the institution so listed and classified.

OUTLINE OF ORGANIZATION
BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MAY 1, 1926

<i>Units of Organization; Classes of Employees</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Annual Salary Rate</i>
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SCHEDULE I—BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION
(WASHINGTON, D. C., OFFICES)

I. General Administration

1. Office of Commissioner of Naturalization

1. Office proper of Commissioner

Commissioner	I	\$6,000
Senior Clerk-Stenographer	I	2,100
Junior Messenger	I	660

2. Office of Deputy Commissioner

Deputy Commissioner	I	5,200
Clerk-Stenographer ¹	I	1,740

3. Office of Chief Examiner²

Chief Examiner	I	3,500
Clerk-Stenographer ¹	I	1,920

4. Office of Chief Clerk

Chief Clerk	I	3,000
Assistant Clerk-Stenographer ³	I	1,680

5. Technical Administration

1. Visa and Certificate of Arrival
Division⁴

Chief Examiner in Charge	I	3,500
Assistant Chief of Division	I	2,100

¹ Assigned from Legal Correspondence Division.

² In immediate charge in Bureau of legal work of the Bureau and its field service.

³ Assigned from Accounts and Personnel Division.

⁴ See also Certificate of Arrival Division, Ellis Island.

THE BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION

1. Correspondence Section		
Principal Clerk	1	2,400
Clerk	1	1,860
	1	1,740
Clerk-Stenographer	2	1,920
	2	1,740
Assistant Clerk	2	1,680
Assistant Clerk-Stenographer	1	1,680
	1	1,500
Junior Clerk-Stenographer	1	1,320
2. Visa and Certificate of Arrival Section		
Senior Clerk	1	2,100
Assistant Clerk	2	1,500
Assistant Clerk-Stenographer	1	1,500
Junior Clerk	1	1,500
	3	1,320
Junior Clerk-Typist	1	1,320
Under Clerk	1	1,440
	1	1,140
Under Clerk-Typist	1	1,140
Messenger	1	1,140
2. Legal Correspondence Division		
Assistant Chief Examiner in Charge	1	3,100
Naturalization Examiner	1	2,600
Senior Clerk	1	2,400
Senior Clerk (Law)	3	2,100
	1	1,860
Clerk-Stenographer	1	1,920
	1	1,860
	1	1,740
Assistant Clerk	1	1,860
	2	1,500
Assistant Clerk-Stenographer	1	1,680
Junior Clerk	1	1,320
6. Central Office Administration		
1. Accounts and Personnel Division		
Chief Examiner in Charge	1	3,300
Assistant Chief of Division	1	2,500
Senior Clerk	1	2,100
Clerk (Auditor)	1	1,920
Assistant Clerk	1	1,860
	1	1,680
Assistant Clerk-Stenographer	1	1,680

OUTLINE OF ORGANIZATION

49

2. Mail, Index and Files Division		
Chief of Division	I	2,700
Senior Clerk	I	2,400
Assistant Clerk	3	1,860
	I	1,680
Junior Clerk	4	1,680
	I	1,440
	2	1,320
Under Clerk	2	1,440
3. Printing and Supplies Division		
Principal Clerk	I	2,700
Senior Clerk	I	2,400
4. Messengers (Unassigned)		
Messenger	I	1,260
	I	1,140
	2	1,080

SCHEDULE II—BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION (ELLIS ISLAND, N. Y.)

7. Administration in Field		
I. Certificate of Arrival Division ⁵		
Chief of Division	I	3,000
Principal Clerk	I	2,100
Junior Clerk	I	1,620
	I	1,560
	I	1,500
Junior Clerk-Typist	2	1,560
	7	1,500
	21	1,440

SCHEDULE III—FIELD SERVICE (COUNTRY AT LARGE)

2. Field Organization		
I. District No. I (Boston, Mass.)		
I. Administration		
District Director	I	3,800
Assistant District Director	I	3,000
I. Headquarters Force		
Senior Examiner	I	2,500
	2	2,400
Junior Examiner	I	2,300
	I	2,200
Principal Clerk	I	2,300
Assistant Clerk-Stenographer	2	1,740
Under Clerk-Typist	I	1,440

⁵ Theoretically attached to Visa and Certificate of Arrival Division, but reporting directly to Commissioner of Naturalization.

THE BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION

2.	Sub-district (New Haven, Conn.)		
	Head Naturalization Examiner	1	2,800
2.	District No. 2 (New York City)		
	1. Administration		
	District Director	1	4,600
	Assistant District Director	1	3,600
	1. Headquarters Force		
	Senior Examiner	4	2,800
		2	2,500
		1	2,400
	Junior Examiner	10	2,200
	Principal Clerk	1	2,100
	Assistant Clerk	1	1,740
	Assistant Clerk-Stenographer	3	1,800
		2	1,740
	Junior Clerk	1	1,560
		1	1,500
		1	1,200
	Junior Clerk-Stenographer	1	1,620
		6	1,560
		4	1,500
		2	1,440
	Junior Clerk-Typist	1	1,620
		8	1,500
	Under Clerk	1	1,140
		2	960
3.	District No. 3 (Philadelphia, Pa.)		
	1. Administration		
	District Director	1	3,800
	Assistant District Director	1	3,000
	1. Headquarters Force		
	Senior Examiner	1	2,500
	Junior Examiner	2	2,100
	Main Clerk	1	1,980
	Assistant Clerk-Stenographer	1	1,860
	Junior Clerk	1	1,500
	Junior Clerk-Stenographer	1	1,500
		1	1,440
	Junior Clerk-Typist	1	1,500
	2. Sub-district (Utica, N. Y.)		
	Head Naturalization Examiner	1	3,100
	Senior Examiner	1	2,400
	Junior Examiner	1	2,200
	Assistant Clerk-Stenographer	1	1,680
4.	District No. 4 (Washington, D. C.)		
	1. Administration		
	District Director	1	3,000

OUTLINE OF ORGANIZATION

51

1.	Headquarters Force		
	Senior Examiner	I	2,500
	Assistant Clerk-Stenographer	I	1,800
5.	District No. 5 (Buffalo, N. Y.)		
1.	Administration		
	District Director	I	3,200
1.	Headquarters Force		
	Senior Examiner	I	2,400
	Assistant Clerk	I	1,500
	Assistant Clerk-Stenographer	I	1,860
2.	Sub-district (Utica, N. Y.)		
	Head Naturalization Examiner	I	2,800
6.	District No. 6 (Pittsburgh, Pa.)		
1.	Administration		
	District Director	I	3,800
	Assistant District Director	I	3,000
1.	Headquarters Force		
	Junior Examiner	I	2,300
		2	2,200
		I	2,100
	Assistant Administrative Clerk	I	2,400
	Senior Clerk	I	1,920
	Assistant Clerk-Stenographer	I	1,740
		2	1,500
7.	District No. 7 (Cleveland, O.)		
1.	Administration		
	District Director	I	3,000
1.	Headquarters Force		
	Senior Examiner	2	2,400
	Assistant Clerk-Stenographer	I	1,860
8.	District No. 8 (Detroit, Mich.)		
1.	Administration		
	District Director	I	4,000
	Assistant District Director	I	2,800
1.	Headquarters Force		
	Senior Examiner	I	2,700
	Junior Examiner	I	2,200
		2	2,100
	Clerk-Stenographer	I	1,860
	Junior Clerk-Stenographer	2	1,560
		I	1,500
9.	District No. 9 (Cincinnati, O.)		
1.	Administration		
	District Director	I	3,000
1.	Headquarters Force		
	Junior Examiner	I	2,200
	Assistant Clerk-Stenographer	I	1,680

10.	District No. 10 (Birmingham, Ala.)		
	1. Administration		
	District Director	1	2,800
	1. Headquarters Force		
	Junior Clerk-Stenographer	1	1,320
11.	District No. 11 (Chicago, Ill.)		
	1. Administration		
	District Director	1	4,000
	Assistant District Director	1	3,300
	1. Headquarters Force		
	Senior Examiner	1	2,800
		1	2,600
		3	2,400
	Junior Examiner	1	2,300
		8	2,200
	Senior Clerk-Stenographer	1	1,860
	Assistant Clerk	1	1,800
	Assistant Clerk-Stenographer	2	1,680
	Junior Clerk	1	1,500
	Junior Clerk-Stenographer	1	1,620
		3	1,500
		1	1,440
	Junior Clerk-Typist	1	1,440
		1	1,320
	Under Clerk	1	900
12.	District No. 12 (St. Louis, Mo.)		
	1. Administration		
	District Director	1	3,800
	Assistant District Director	1	3,000
	1. Headquarters Force		
	Senior Examiner	1	2,600
	Junior Examiner	1	2,200
	Junior Clerk-Stenographer	1	1,500
		1	1,380
13.	District No. 13 (New Orleans, La.)		
	1. Administration		
	District Director	1	3,000
	1. Headquarters Force		
	Junior Examiner	1	2,200
14.	District No. 14 (St. Paul, Minn.)		
	1. Administration		
	District Director	1	3,800
	Assistant District Director	1	3,000

1.	Headquarters Force		
	Senior Examiner	2	2,400
	Junior Examiner	3	2,200
	Main Clerk	1	1,860
	Junior Stenographer	1	1,620
	Junior Clerk-Stenographer	1	1,380
2.	Sub-district (Duluth, Minn.)		
	Head Naturalization Examiner	1	2,800
	Assistant Stenographer	1	1,560
15.	District No. 15 (Omaha, Nebr.)		
1.	Administration		
	District Director	1	3,000
1.	Headquarters Force		
	Junior Examiner	1	2,200
	Junior Clerk-Stenographer	1	1,380
16.	District No. 16 (Kansas City, Mo.)		
1.	Administration		
	District Director	1	3,000
1.	Headquarters Force		
	Junior Examiner	1	2,300
	Junior Clerk	1	1,320
17.	District No. 17 (Ft. Worth, Tex.)		
1.	Administration and Headquarters		
	District Director	1	2,800
18.	District No. 18 (Denver, Colo.)		
1.	Administration		
	District Director	1	3,800
	Assistant District Director	1	3,000
1.	Headquarters Force		
	Senior Examiner	1	2,400
	Junior Examiner	1	2,200
	Clerk-Stenographer	1	1,860
19.	District No. 19 (Salt Lake City)		
1.	Administration and Headquarters		
	District Director	1	2,800
20.	District No. 20 (Seattle, Wash.)		
1.	Administration		
	District Director	1	3,800
	Assistant Director	1	3,000
1.	Headquarters Force		
	Senior Examiner	1	2,700
		1	2,500
	Junior Examiner	1	2,300
	Assistant Clerk-Stenographer	1	1,560
	Junior Stenographer	1	1,380

21.	District No. 21 (Portland, Ore.)		
	I. Administration		
	District Director	I	3,000
	I. Headquarters Force		
	Junior Examiner	I	2,200
22.	District No. 22 (San Francisco, Cal.)		
	I. Administration		
	District Director	I	3,800
	Assistant District Director	I	3,000
	I. Headquarters Force		
	Senior Examiner	I	2,700
		I	2,600
	Junior Examiner	2	2,200
	Assistant Administrative Clerk	I	2,500
	Junior Clerk-Stenographer	I	1,560
		I	1,500
23.	District No. 23 (Los Angeles, Cal.)		
	I. Administration		
	District Director	I	3,800
	I. Headquarters Force		
	Senior Examiner	I	2,400
	Junior Examiner	I	2,200
	Assistant Stenographer	I	1,560

APPENDIX 2

CLASSIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Classifications of Activities have for their purpose to list and classify in all practicable detail the specific activities engaged in by the several services of the national government. Such statements are of value from a number of standpoints. They furnish, in the first place, the most effective showing that can be made in brief compass of the character of the work performed by the service to which they relate. Secondly, they lay the basis for system of accounting and reporting that will permit the showing of total expenditures classified according to activities. Finally, taken collectively, they make possible the preparation of a general or consolidated statement of the activities of the government as a whole. Such a statement will reveal in detail, not only what the government is doing, but the services in which the work is being performed. For example, one class of activities that would probably appear in such a classification is that of "scientific research." A subhead under this class would be "chemical research." Under this head would appear the specific lines of investigation under way and the services in which they were being prosecuted. It is hardly necessary to point out the value of such information in planning for future work and in considering the problem of the better distribution and coördination of the work of the government. The Institute contemplates attempting such a general listing and classification of the activities of the government upon the completion of the present series.

CLASSIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES

I. The Courts

1. Preparation, issuance, recording, filing and forwarding (duplicates) of

1. Declaration of intention ¹
2. Petition for citizenship ¹
3. Certificates of naturalization ¹
2. Conferring citizenship ²
 1. Issuance for orders authorizing ²
 2. Administering oath ³
3. Collecting and transmitting fees ⁴
2. The Bureau
 1. Relations with courts
 1. Consideration of competency of courts
 2. Supplying requisite blanks and forms
 3. Collection of duplicates of all papers
 4. Review of judicial rulings
 1. Institution of cancellation proceedings because of error
 5. Examination of applications for and authorizations of copies of naturalization papers lost or destroyed
 6. Auditing of clerks of courts accounts on fee collections
 1. Depositing money in the United States Treasury
 7. Investigation of applicants for citizenship as to facts presented
 1. Examining applicants and witnesses in court
 2. Advising judges and supplying information to them
2. Records and Information
 1. Custody of duplicates of all naturalization papers
 2. Dissemination of general information and advice on naturalization
 3. Obtaining and forwarding certificates of arrival
3. Training for Citizenship
 1. Correspondence with public schools concerning names, addresses, and other data with regard to aliens applying for naturalization
 2. Forwarding names of applicants for citizenship to schools
 3. Distributing Citizenship Textbooks.

¹ By clerks of court or assistants.

² By judge.

³ Clerks of court or judge.

⁴ Clerks of court.

APPENDIX 3

PUBLICATIONS

The Bureau of Naturalization issues four publications, namely:

1. Annual Report of the Commissioner of Naturalization.
2. Federal Citizenship Textbook.
3. Naturalization Laws and Regulations.
4. Syllabus of Naturalization Laws.

But one of these, the Annual Report, is a periodical issue. The others are revised from time to time as conditions dictate.

Annual Report. The Annual Report conforms in style and content to the annual reports of other bureaus. It reviews the work for the fiscal year ending June 30, the first half of the issue being devoted to the textual discussion and the second half to statistical and financial tables.¹

Federal Citizenship Textbook. The Federal Citizenship Textbook presents a standard course of instruction for use in the public schools of the United States for the preparation of candidates for the responsibilities of citizenship. It has been compiled and published by the Bureau of Naturalization from material submitted by the public schools of the several states, Congress having authorized the Bureau of Naturalization to present this handbook to the candidate for citizenship for his use while he is in the citizenship class of the public schools. The volume consists of three parts, designed, respectively, for beginners, intermediates, and advanced students.

Naturalization Laws and Regulations. Naturalization Laws and Regulations is a pamphlet of some sixty pages in the same format as the Annual Report. It is kept up to date by revision from time

¹The 1925 report contains fifty-seven pages with the following main headings: The Naturalization Procedure, The Bureau Activities, The Field Service Activities, Comment and Recommendations (Bureau of Naturalization, Comment, Legislative Recommendations), Naturalization Statistics.

to time and, in addition to the contents connoted by the title, outlines the requirements which must be fulfilled in order to acquire citizenship by naturalization.

The laws cited relate to the creation and administration of the Bureau as well as to eligibility for and the process of naturalization. The rules and regulations included are for the guidance of clerks of court, employees of the Naturalization Service, and others concerned.

Syllabus of Naturalization Laws. The Syllabus of Naturalization Laws presents in a very brief manner the general requirements of the law.

APPENDIX 4

LAWS

(A) INDEX TO LAWS

Establishment

- Federal Council of Citizenship Training, creation.....Ex. Order No. 3773
- Immigration and Naturalization, Bureau of, created.....34 Stat. L., 596
- Naturalization, Bureau, created as separate unit.....37 Stat. L., 736, 737

Personnel

Bureau proper

Establishment of existing positions

- Assistants34 Stat. L., 596
- Clerk34 Stat. L., 596
- Commissioner ¹37 Stat. L., 736, 737
- Deputy Commissioner ²37 Stat. L., 736, 737
- Examiner35 Stat. L., 945, 982
- Other necessary employees.....34 Stat. L., 596
- Stenographer34 Stat. L., 596
- Typist34 Stat. L., 596

Duties

- Commissioner37 Stat. L., 736, 737
- Deputy Commissioner37 Stat. L., 736, 737

Method of appointment

- Commissioner37 Stat. L., 736, 737
- Deputy Commissioner37 Stat. L., 736, 737

Field Force

Establishment of positions

- Assistants to clerks of courts.....34 Stat. L., 596, 600
- Clerks34 Stat. L., 596
- Examiner35 Stat. L., 945, 982
- Interpreter35 Stat. L., 945, 982
- Stenographer35 Stat. L., 945, 982

Duties

- Clerk of court.....34 Stat. L., 596, 599

Activities34 Stat. L., 596

37 Stat. L., 736, 737

40 Stat. L., 542, 548

Organization37 Stat. L., 736, 737

Miscellaneous

- Free postage40 Stat. L., 345, 376

¹ Supersedes Chief, Division of Naturalization.

² Supersedes Assistant Chief, Division of Naturalization.

*Naturalization*³

March 4, 1789 ⁴	U. S. Const., Art. I, Sec. 8
March 26, 1790	1 Stat. L., 103
January 29, 1795	1 Stat. L., 414
June 18, 1798	1 Stat. L., 566
April 14, 1802	2 Stat. L., 153
March 26, 1804	2 Stat. L., 292
March 3, 1813	2 Stat. L., 809, 811
July 30, 1813	3 Stat. L., 53
March 22, 1816	3 Stat. L., 258
May 26, 1824	4 Stat. L., 69
May 24, 1828	4 Stat. L., 310
June 26, 1848	9 Stat. L., 240
February 10, 1855	10 Stat. L., 604
May 20, 1862	12 Stat. L., 392
July 17, 1862	12 Stat. L., 594, 597
March 3, 1865	13 Stat. L., 487, 490
April 9, 1866	14 Stat. L., 27
July 19, 1867	15 Stat. L., 14, 15
July 27, 1868	15 Stat. L., 223, 224
July 28, 1868 ⁵	U. S. Const. XIV Amend. Sec. 1
July 14, 1870	16 Stat. L., 254, 256
June 7, 1872	17 Stat. L., 262, 268
February 18, 1875	18 Stat. L., 316, 318
February 1, 1876	19 Stat. L., 2
May 6, 1882	22 Stat. L., 58, 61
February 8, 1887	24 Stat. L., 388, 390
March 3, 1893	27 Stat. L., 612, 645
July 26, 1894	28 Stat. L., 123, 124
April 12, 1900	31 Stat. L., 77, 79
April 30, 1900	31 Stat. L., 141
March 3, 1903	32 Stat. L., 1213, 1222
June 29, 1906	34 Stat. L., 596-607
March 2, 1907	34 Stat. L., 1228, 1229
March 4, 1909	35 Stat. L., 945, 982
March 4, 1909	35 Stat. L., 1088, 1102-3
August 5, 1909	36 Stat. L., 118, 126
June 25, 1910	36 Stat. L., 829, 830
February 24, 1911	36 Stat. L., 929
March 3, 1911	36 Stat. L., 1087, 1167
August 22, 1912	37 Stat. L., 356
March 4, 1913	37 Stat. L., 736, 737
June 30, 1914	38 Stat. L., 392, 395
March 2, 1917	39 Stat. L., 951, 965
May 22, 1917	40 Stat. L., 84
June 12, 1917	40 Stat. L., 105, 171

³ The acts hereunder listed (chronologically) do not refer in most cases directly to the Bureau. They have affected the process of naturalization, however, and are historically pertinent. They thus include repealed acts.

⁴ Date of effectiveness.

⁵ Date of ratification as announced by Secretary of State.

October 5, 1917.....	40 Stat. L., 340
May 9, 1918.....	40 Stat. L., 542-548
July 9, 1918.....	40 Stat. L., 845, 885
July 19, 1919.....	41 Stat. L., 163, 222
October 25, 1919 ⁶	41 Stat. L., 350
September 22, 1922.....	42 Stat. L., 1021-1022
January 2, 1923.....	Executive Order No. 3771
January 12, 1923.....	Executive Order No. 3773
May 26, 1924.....	43 Stat. L., 153, 162
June 2, 1924.....	43 Stat. L., 253
<i>Appropriations</i> (Fiscal year 1927).....	Pub. Act No. 156, 69 Cong.
Personal service, D. C.....	Pub. Act No. 156, 69 Cong.
Commissioner	Pub. Act No. 156, 69 Cong.
Office personnel	Pub. Act No. 156, 69 Cong.
Personal service, general	Pub. Act No. 156, 69 Cong.
Clerks	Pub. Act No. 156, 69 Cong.
Examiners	Pub. Act No. 156, 69 Cong.
Interpreters	Pub. Act No. 156, 69 Cong.
Stenographers	Pub. Act No. 156, 69 Cong.
Witnesses (fees)	Pub. Act No. 156, 69 Cong.
Expenses	Pub. Act No. 156, 69 Cong.
Citizenship textbooks	40 Stat. L., 542, 544
Equipment	Pub. Act No. 156, 69 Cong.
Mileage	Pub. Act No. 156, 69 Cong.
Naturalization fees	40 Stat. L., 542, 544
Per diem in lieu of subsistence.....	Pub. Act No. 156, 69 Cong.
Printing citizenship textbooks.....	40 Stat. L., 542, 544
Rent	Pub. Act No. 156, 69 Cong.
Street car fare	Pub. Act No. 156, 69 Cong.
Supplies	Pub. Act No. 156, 69 Cong.
Telegrams	Pub. Act No. 156, 69 Cong.
Telephone service	Pub. Act No. 156, 69 Cong.
Textbooks	40 Stat. L., 542, 544
Traveling expenses	Pub. Act No. 156, 69 Cong.
Verification of legal papers.....	Pub. Act No. 156, 69 Cong.

(B) COMPILATION OF LAWS

1789—Ratification of March 4, 1789⁷ (1 Stat. L., 10, 13)—Constitution of the United States.

ARTICLE I. SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power . . . To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization.

⁶ Date received by the President. Became law without approval of President November 6, 1919.

⁷ Date of effectiveness.

1802—Act of April 14, 1802 (2 Stat. L., 153, 155)—An Act to establish an uniform rule of Naturalization and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject (Revised Statutes, Section 2172).

R. S., SECTION 2172. The children of persons who have been duly naturalized under any law of the United States, or who, previous to the passing of any law on that subject, by the Government of the United States, may have become citizens of any one of the States, under the laws thereof, being under the age of twenty-one years, at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof; and the children of persons who now are, or have been citizens of the United States, shall, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, be considered as citizens thereof; but no person heretofore proscribed by any state, or who has been legally convicted of having joined the army of Great Britain, during the Revolutionary War, shall be admitted to become a citizen without consent of the legislature of the state in which such person was proscribed.

1813—Act of March 3, 1813 (2 Stat. L., 809, 811)—An Act for the regulation of seamen on board the public and private vessels of the United States (Revised Statutes, Section 2170).

R. S., SECTION 2170. No alien shall be admitted to become a citizen who has not for the continued term of five years next preceding his admission resided within the United States.

1855—Act of February 10, 1855 (10 Stat. L., 604)—An Act to secure the Right of Citizenship to Children of Citizens of the United States born out of the Limits thereof (Revised Statutes, Section 1993).

R. S., SECTION 1993. All children heretofore born or hereafter born, out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof are declared to be citizens of the United States; but the right of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States.

1862—Act of July 17, 1862 (12 Stat. L., 594, 597)—An Act to define the Pay and Emoluments of certain Officers of the Army and for other Purposes.

* * * *

SEC. 21. That any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has enlisted or shall enlist in the armies of the United States, either the regular or the volunteer forces, and has been or shall be hereafter honorably discharged, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States,

upon his petition without any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and that he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen; and that the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to such proof of residence and good moral character as is now provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such person having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States as aforesaid.⁸

1865—Act of March 3, 1865 (13 Stat. L., 487, 490)—An Act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the Enrolling and Calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes (Revised Statutes, Section 1996).

R. S., SECTION 1996. All persons who deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and did not return thereto or report themselves to a provost-marshal within sixty days after the issuance of the proclamation by the President, dated the 11th day of March, 1865, are deemed to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, as well as their right to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof.

1868—Joint Resolution of June 16, 1866⁹ (14 Stat. L., 358)—Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States (Fourteenth Amendment).

[SECTION 1]. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.

1875—Act of February 18, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 316, 318)—An Act to correct errors and to supply omissions in the Revised Statutes of the United States (Revised Statutes, Section 2169).

* * * *

R. S., SECTION 2169. The provisions of this title shall apply to aliens [being free white persons, and to aliens] of African nativity and to persons of African descent.

⁸ Inoperative at present except as to honorably discharged soldiers who served in the United States armies prior to January 1, 1900.

⁹ Date of ratification as announced by Secretary of State July 28, 1868.

1882—Act of May 6, 1882 (22 Stat. L., 58, 61)—An Act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese.

* * * *

SEC. 14. That hereafter no State court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and all laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

1900—Act of April 12, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 77, 79)—An Act temporarily to provide revenue and civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes.

* * * *

SEC. 7. That all inhabitants continuing to reside therein [Porto Rico] who were Spanish subjects on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and then resided in Porto Rico, and their children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of Porto Rico, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States, except such as shall have elected to preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain on or before the eleventh day of April nineteen hundred, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain entered into on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine; . . .

1906—Act of June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 596)—An Act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States, as amended June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 829), and May 9, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 542.)

* * * *

SEC. 3. That exclusive jurisdiction to naturalize aliens as citizens of the United States is hereby conferred upon the following specified courts:

United States circuit¹⁰ and district courts now existing, or which may hereafter be established by Congress¹¹ in any State, United States district courts for the Territories of Arizona,¹² New Mexico,¹² Oklahoma,¹² Hawaii, and Alaska, the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and the United States courts for the Indian Territory;¹² also all courts of record in any State or Territory now existing, or which may hereafter be created, having a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

¹⁰ United States circuit courts abolished December 31, 1911, by act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1167).

¹¹ Establishment of United States district court for Porto Rico (39 Stat. L., 963).

¹² United States Territorial courts abolished by acts of Congress conferring statehood.

That the naturalization jurisdiction of all courts herein specified—State, Territorial, and Federal—shall extend only to aliens resident within the respective judicial districts of such courts.

The courts herein specified shall, upon the requisition of the clerks of such courts, be furnished from time to time by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization with such blank forms as may be required in the naturalization of aliens, and all certificates of naturalization shall be consecutively numbered and printed on safety paper furnished by said bureau.

SEC. 4. That an alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States in the following manner and not otherwise:

First. He shall declare on oath before the clerk of any court authorized by this act to naturalize aliens, or his authorized deputy, in the district in which such alien resides, two years at least prior to his admission, and after he has reached the age of eighteen years, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which the alien may be at the time a citizen or subject. And such declaration shall set forth the name, age, occupation, personal description, place of birth, last foreign residence and allegiance, the date of arrival, the name of the vessel, if any, in which he came to the United States, and the present place of residence in the United States of said alien: *Provided, however,* That no alien who, in conformity with the law in force at the date of his declaration, has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be required to renew such declaration.

Second. Not less than two years nor more than seven years after he has made such declaration of intention he shall make and file, in duplicate, a petition in writing, signed by the applicant in his own handwriting and duly verified, in which petition such applicant shall state his full name, his place of residence (by street and number, if possible), his occupation, and, if possible, the date and place of his birth; the place from which he emigrated, and the date and place of his arrival in the United States, and, if he entered through a port, the name of the vessel on which he arrived; the time when and the place and name of the court where he declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States; if he is married he shall state the name of his wife and, if possible, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time of filing his petition; and if he has children, the name, date, and place of birth and place of residence of each child living at the time of the filing of his petition: *Provided,* That if he has filed his declaration before the passage of this act he shall not be required to sign the petition in his own handwriting.

[Added by Act of May 9, 1918; 40 Stat. L., 542, 547]: "*Provided further,* That any person belonging to the class of persons authorized and qualified under existing law to become a citizen of the United States, who has resided constantly in the United States during a period of five years next preceding May first, nineteen hundred and ten, who because of misinformation in regard to his citizenship or the requirements of the law governing the naturalization of citizens has labored and acted under the impression that he was or could become a citizen of the United States and has in good faith exercised the rights or duties of a citizen or intended citizen of the United States because of such wrongful information and belief may, upon making a showing of such facts satisfactory to a court having jurisdiction

to issue papers of naturalization to an alien, and the court in its judgment believes that such person has been for a period of more than five years entitled upon proper proceedings to be naturalized as a citizen of the United States, receive from the said court a final certificate of naturalization, and said court may issue such certificate without requiring proof of former declaration by or on part of such person of their intention to become a citizen of the United States, but such applicant for naturalization shall comply in all other respects with the law relative to the issuance of final papers of naturalization to aliens."

The petition shall set forth, that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government, or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposed to organized government, a polygamist or believer in the practice of polygamy, and that it is his intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly by name to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which he at the time of filing of his petition may be a citizen or subject, and that it is his intention to reside permanently within the United States, and whether or not he has been denied admission as a citizen of the United States, and, if denied, the ground or grounds of such denial, the court or courts in which such decision was rendered, and that the cause for such denial has since been cured or removed, and every fact material to his naturalization and required to be proved upon the final hearing of his application.

The petition shall also be verified by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses, who are citizens of the United States, and who shall state in their affidavits that they have personally known the applicant to be a resident of the United States for a period of at least five years continuously, and of the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia,¹³ in which the application is made for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the date of the filing of his petition, and that they each have personal knowledge that the petitioner is a person of good moral character, and that he is in every way qualified, in their opinion, to be admitted as a citizen of the United States.

At the time of filing his petition there shall be filed, with the clerk of the court a certificate from the Department of Labor, if the petitioner arrives in the United States after the passage of this act, stating the date, place, and manner of his arrival in the United States, and the declaration of intention of such petitioner, which certificate and declaration shall be attached to and made a part of said petition.

Third. He shall, before he is admitted to citizenship, declare on oath in open court that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly by name to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject; that he will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

¹³ The word "District" amended May 9, 1918, to read "District of Columbia."

Fourth. It shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court admitting any alien to citizenship that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the State or Territory where such court is at the time held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. In addition to the oath of the applicant, the testimony of at least two witnesses, citizens of the United States, as to the facts of residence, moral character, and attachment to the principles of the Constitution shall be required, and the name, place of residence, and occupation of each witness shall be set forth in the record.

Fifth. In case the alien applying to be admitted to citizenship has borne any hereditary title, or has been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or state from which he came, he shall, in addition to the above requisites, make an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility in the court to which his application is made, and his renunciation shall be recorded in the court.

Sixth. When any alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States dies before he is actually naturalized the widow and minor children of such alien may, by complying with the other provisions of this act, be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

[Added by act of May 9, 1918; 40 Stat. L., 542]:

"Seventh. Any native-born Filipino of the age of twenty-one years and upward who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States and who has enlisted or may hereafter enlist in the United States Navy or Marine Corps or the Naval Auxiliary Service, and who, after service of not less than three years, may be honorably discharged therefrom, or who may receive an ordinary discharge, with recommendation for reenlistment; or any alien, or any Porto Rican not a citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has enlisted or entered or may hereafter enlist in or enter the armies of the United States, either the Regular or the Volunteer Forces, or the National Army, the National Guard or Naval Militia of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or the State militia in Federal service, or in the United States Navy or Marine Corps, or in the United States Coast Guard, or who has served for three years on board of any vessel of the United States Government, or for three years on board of merchant or fishing vessels of the United States of more than twenty tons burden, and while still in the service on a reenlistment or reappointment, or within six months after an honorable discharge or separation therefrom, or while on furlough to the Army Reserve or Regular Army Reserve after honorable service, may, on presentation of the required declaration of intention petition for naturalization without proof of the required five years' residence within the United States if upon examination by the representative of the Bureau of Naturalization, in accordance with the requirements of this subdivision it is shown that such residence cannot be established; any alien serving in the military or naval service of the United States during the time this country is engaged in the present war may file his petition for naturalization without making the preliminary declaration of intention and without proof of the required five years' residence within the United States; any alien declarant who has served in the United States Army or Navy, or the Philippine

Constabulary, and has been honorably discharged therefrom and has been accepted for service in either the military or naval service of the United States on the condition that he becomes a citizen of the United States, may file his petition for naturalization upon proof of continuous residence within the United States for the three years immediately preceding his petition by two witnesses, citizens of the United States, and in these cases only residence in the Philippine Islands and the Panama Canal Zone by aliens may be considered residence within the United States, and the place of such military service shall be construed as the place of residence required to be established for purposes of naturalization; and any alien, or any person owing permanent allegiance to the United States embraced within this subdivision, may file his petition for naturalization in the most convenient court without proof of residence within its jurisdiction, notwithstanding the limitation upon the jurisdiction of the courts specified in section three of the Act of June twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and six, provided he appears with his two witnesses before the appropriate representative of the Bureau of Naturalization and passes the preliminary examination hereby required before filing his petition for naturalization in the office of the clerk of the court, and in each case the record of this examination shall be offered in evidence by the representative of the Government from the Bureau of Naturalization and made a part of the record at the original and any subsequent hearings; and, except, as otherwise herein provided, the honorable discharge certificate of such alien, or person owing permanent allegiance to the United States, or the certificate of service showing good conduct, signed by a duly authorized officer, or by the masters of said vessels, shall be deemed prima facie evidence to satisfy all of the requirements of residence within the United States and within the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, and good moral character required by law, when supported by the affidavits of two witnesses, citizens of the United States, identifying the applicant, as the person named in the certificate or honorable discharge, and in those cases only where the alien is actually in the military or naval service of the United States, the certificate of arrival shall not be filed with the petition for naturalization in the manner prescribed; and any petition for naturalization filed under the provisions of this subdivision may be heard immediately, notwithstanding the law prohibits the hearing of a petition for naturalization during thirty days preceding any election in the jurisdiction of the court. Any alien, who, at the time of the passage of this Act, is in the military service of the United States, who may not be within the jurisdiction of any court authorized to naturalize aliens, may file his petition for naturalization without appearing in person in the office of the clerk of the court and shall not be required to take the prescribed oath of allegiance in open court. The petition shall be verified by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses who are citizens of the United States, and who shall prove in their affidavits the portion of the residence that they have personally known the applicant to have resided within the United States. The time of military service may be established by the affidavits of at least two other citizens of the United States, which, together, with the oath of allegiance, may be taken in accordance with the terms of section seventeen hundred and fifty of the Revised Statutes of the United States after notice from and under regulations of the Bureau of Naturalization. Such affidavits and oath of allegiance shall be admitted in evidence in any original or appellate naturalization

proceeding without proof of the genuineness of the seal or signature or of the official character of the officer before whom the affidavits and oath of allegiance were taken, and shall be filed by the representative of the Government from the Bureau of Naturalization at the hearing as provided by section eleven of the Act of June twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and six. Members of the Naturalization Bureau and Service may be designated by the Secretary of Labor to administer oaths relating to the administration of the naturalization law; and the requirement of section ten of notice to take depositions to the United States attorneys is repealed, and the duty they perform under section fifteen of the Act of June twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and six (Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, part one, page five hundred and ninety-six), may also be performed by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization: *Provided*, That it shall not be lawful to make a declaration of intention before the clerk of any court on election day or during the period of thirty days preceding the day of holding any election in the jurisdiction of the court: *Provided further*, That service by aliens upon vessels other than of American registry, whether continuous or broken, shall not be considered as residence for naturalization purposes within the jurisdiction of the United States, and such aliens cannot secure residence for naturalization purposes during service upon vessels of foreign registry.

During the time when the United States is at war no clerk of a United States court shall charge or collect a naturalization fee from an alien in the military service of the United States for filing his petition or issuing the certificate of naturalization upon admission to citizenship, and no clerk of any State court shall charge or collect any fee for this service unless the laws of the State require such charge to be made, in which case nothing more than the portion of the fee required to be paid to the State shall be charged or collected. A full accounting for all of these transactions shall be made to the Bureau of Naturalization in the manner provided by section thirteen of the Act of June twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and six.

"Eighth. That every seaman, being an alien, shall, after his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, and after he shall have served three years upon such merchant or fishing vessels of the United States, be deemed a citizen of the United States for the purpose of serving on board any such merchant or fishing vessel of the United States, anything to the contrary in any Act of Congress notwithstanding; but such seaman shall, for all purposes of protection as an American citizen, be deemed such after the filing of his declaration of intention to become such citizen: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this Act, shall be taken or construed to repeal or modify any portion of the Act approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and fifteen (Thirty-eighth Statutes at Large, part one, page eleven hundred and sixty-four, chapter one hundred and fifty-three), being an Act to promote the welfare of American seamen.

"Ninth. That for the purpose of carrying on the work of the Bureau of Naturalization of sending the names of the candidates for citizenship to the public schools and otherwise promoting instruction and training in citizenship responsibilities of applicants for naturalization, as provided in this subdivision, authority is hereby given for the reimbursement of the printing and binding appropriation of the Department of Labor upon the records of the Treasury Department from the naturalization fees deposited

in the Treasury through the Bureau of Naturalization for the cost of publishing the citizenship textbook prepared and to be distributed by the Bureau of Naturalization to those candidates for citizenship only who are in attendance upon the public schools, such reimbursement to be made upon statements by the Commissioner of Naturalization of books actually delivered to such student candidates for citizenship, and a monthly naturalization bulletin, and in this duty to secure the aid of and coöperate with the official State and national organizations, including those concerned with vocational education and including personal services in the District of Columbia, and to aid the local Army exemption boards and coöperate with the War Department in locating declarants subject to the Army draft and expenses incidental thereto.

"Tenth. That any person not an alien enemy, who resided uninterruptedly, within the United States during the period of five years next preceding July first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and was on that date otherwise qualified to become a citizen of the United States, except that he had not made the declaration of intention required by law and who during or prior to that time, because of misinformation regarding his citizenship status, erroneously exercised the rights and performed the duties of a citizen of the United States in good faith, may file the petition for naturalization prescribed by law without making the preliminary declaration of intention required of other aliens, and upon satisfactory proof to the court that he has so acted may be admitted as a citizen of the United States upon complying in all respects with the other requirements of the naturalization laws.

"Eleventh. No alien who is a native citizen or subject or denizen of any country, state, or sovereignty with which the United States is at war shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States unless he made his declaration of intention not less than two nor more than seven years prior to the existence of the state of war, or was at that time entitled to become a citizen of the United States, without making a declaration of intention, or unless his petition for naturalization shall then be pending and is otherwise entitled to admission, notwithstanding he shall be an alien enemy at the time and in the manner prescribed by the laws passed upon that subject.

Provided, That no alien embraced within this subdivision shall have his petition for naturalization called for a hearing, or heard, except after ninety days notice given by the clerk of the court to the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization to be present, and the petition shall be given no final hearing except in open court and after such notice to the representative of the Government, from the Bureau of Naturalization, whose objection shall cause the petition to be continued from time to time for so long as the Government may require: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed to interfere with or prevent the apprehension and removal, agreeably to law, of any alien enemy at any time previous to the actual naturalization of such alien; and section twenty-one hundred and seventy-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby repealed: *Provided further*, That the President of the United States may, in his discretion, upon investigation and report by the Department of Justice fully establishing the loyalty of any alien enemy not included in the foregoing exemption, except such alien enemy from the classification of alien enemy, and thereupon he shall have the privilege of applying for naturalization; and for the purposes of carrying into effect the

provisions of this section, including personal services in the District of Columbia, the sum of \$400,000 is hereby appropriated, to be available until June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, including travel expenses for members of the Bureau of Naturalization and its field service only, and the provisions of section thirty-six hundred and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes shall not be applicable in any way to this appropriation.

"Twelfth. That any person who, while a citizen of the United States and during the existing war in Europe, entered the military or naval service of any country at war with a country with which the United States is now at war, who shall be deemed to have lost his citizenship by reason of any oath or obligation taken by him, for the purpose of entering such service, may resume his citizenship by taking the oath of allegiance to the United States prescribed by the naturalization law and regulations, and such oath may be taken before any court of the United States or of any State authorized by law to naturalize aliens or before any consul of the United States, and certified copies thereof shall be sent by court or consul to the Department of State and the Bureau of Naturalization and the Act (Public fifty-five Sixty-Fifth Congress, approved October fifth, nineteen hundred and seventeen), is hereby repealed.

"Thirteenth. That any person who is serving in the military or naval forces of the United States at the termination of the existing war, and any person who before the termination of the existing war, may have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States on account of disability incurred in line of duty, shall, if he applies to the proper court for admission as a citizen of the United States, be relieved from the necessity of proving that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States the time required by law of other aliens, or within the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia for the year immediately preceding the date of his petition for naturalization, but his petition for naturalization shall be supported by the affidavits of two credible witnesses, citizens of the United States, identifying the petitioner as the person named in the certificate of honorable discharge, which said certificate may be accepted as evidence of good moral character required by law, and he shall comply with the other requirements of the naturalization law."

SEC. 5. That the clerk of the court shall, immediately after filing the petition, give notice thereof by posting in a public and conspicuous place in his office, or in the building in which his office is situated, under an appropriate heading, the name, nativity, and residence of the alien, the date and place of his arrival in the United States, and the date, as nearly as may be, for the final hearing of his petition, and the names of the witnesses whom the applicant expects to summon in his behalf; and the clerk shall, if the applicant requests it, issue a subpoena for the witnesses so named by the said applicant to appear upon the day set for the final hearing, but in case such witnesses cannot be produced upon the final hearing other witnesses may be summoned.

SEC. 6. That petitions for naturalization may be made and filed during term time or vacation of the court and shall be docketed the same day as filed, but final action thereon shall be had only on stated days, to be fixed by rule of the court, and in no case shall final action be had upon a petition until at least ninety days have elapsed after filing and posting the notice of such petition: *Provided*, That no person shall be naturalized nor

shall any certificate of naturalization be issued by any court within thirty days preceding the holding of any general election within its territorial jurisdiction. It shall be lawful at the time and as a part of the naturalization of any alien, for the court, in its discretion, upon the petition of such alien, to make a decree changing the name of said alien, and his certificate of naturalization shall be issued to him in accordance therewith.

SEC. 7. That no person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally of the Government of the United States, or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who is a polygamist, shall be naturalized or be made a citizen of the United States.

SEC. 8. That no alien shall hereafter be naturalized or admitted as a citizen of the United States who cannot speak the English language: *Provided*, That this requirement shall not apply to aliens who are physically unable to comply therewith, if they are otherwise qualified to become citizens of the United States: *And provided further*, That the requirements of this section shall not apply to any alien who has prior to the passage of this act declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States in conformity with the law in force at the date of making such declaration: *Provided further*, That the requirements of section eight shall not apply to aliens who shall hereafter declare their intention to become citizens and who shall make homestead entries upon the public lands of the United States and comply in all respects with the laws providing for homestead entries on such lands.

SEC. 9. That every final hearing upon such petition shall be had in open court before a judge or judges thereof, and every final order which may be made upon such petition shall be under the hand of the court and entered in full upon a record kept for that purpose, and upon such final hearing of such petition the applicant and witnesses shall be examined under oath before the court and in the presence of the court.

SEC. 10. That in case the petitioner has not resided in the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia for a period of five years continuously and immediately preceding the filing of his petition he may establish by two witnesses, both in his petition and at the hearing, the time of his residence within the State, provided that it has been for more than one year, and the remaining portion of his five years' residence within the United States required by law to be established may be proved by the depositions of two or more witnesses who are citizens of the United States, upon notice to the Bureau of Naturalization.

SEC. 11. That the United States shall have the right to appear before any court or courts exercising jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings for the purpose of cross-examining the petitioner and the witnesses produced in support of his petition concerning any matter touching or in any way affecting his right to admission to citizenship, and shall have the right to call witnesses, produce evidence, and be heard in opposition to the granting of any petition in naturalization proceedings.

SEC. 12. That it is hereby made the duty of the clerk of each and every court exercising jurisdiction in naturalization matters under the provisions

of this act to keep and file a duplicate of each declaration of intention made before him and to send to the Bureau of Naturalization at Washington, within thirty days after the issuance of a certificate of citizenship, a duplicate of such certificate, and to make and keep on file in his office a stub for each certificate so issued by him, whereon shall be entered a memorandum of all the essential facts set forth in such certificate. It shall also be the duty of the clerk of each of said courts to report to the said bureau, within thirty days after the final hearing and decision of the court, the name of each and every alien who shall be denied naturalization, and to furnish to said bureau duplicates of all petitions within thirty days after the filing of the same, and certified copies of such other proceedings and orders instituted in or issued out of said court affecting or relating to the naturalization of aliens as may be required from time to time by the said bureau.

In case any such clerk or officer acting under his direction shall refuse or neglect to comply with any of the foregoing provisions he shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of twenty-five dollars in each and every case in which such violation or omission occurs, and the amount of such forfeiture may be recovered by the United States in an action of debt against such clerk.

Clerks of courts having and exercising jurisdiction in naturalization matters shall be responsible for all blank certificates of citizenship received by them from time to time from the Bureau of Naturalization, and shall account for the same to the said bureau whenever required so to do by such bureau. No certificate of citizenship received by any such clerk which may be defaced or injured in such manner as to prevent its use as herein provided shall in any case be destroyed, but such certificate shall be returned to the said bureau; and in case any such clerk shall fail to return or properly account for any certificate furnished by the said bureau, as herein provided, he shall be liable to the United States in the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt, for each and every certificate not properly accounted for or returned.

SEC. 13.¹⁴ That the clerk of each and every court exercising jurisdiction in naturalization cases shall charge, collect, and account for the following fees in each proceeding:

For receiving and filing a declaration of intention and issuing a duplicate thereof, one dollar.

For making, filing, and docketing the petition of an alien for admission as a citizen of the United States and for the final hearing thereon, two dollars; and for entering the final order and the issuance of the certificate of citizenship thereunder, if granted, two dollars.

The clerk of any court collecting such fees is hereby authorized to retain one-half of the fees collected by him in such naturalization proceeding; the remaining one-half of the naturalization fees in each case collected by such clerks, respectively, shall be accounted for in their quarterly accounts, which they are hereby required to render the Bureau of Naturalization, and paid over to such bureau within thirty days from the close of each quarter in each and every fiscal year, and the moneys so received shall be paid over to the disbursing clerk of the Department of Labor, who shall thereupon deposit them in the Treasury of the United States, rendering an account

¹⁴ As amended June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 829).

therefor quarterly to the Auditor for the State and Other Departments, and the said disbursing clerk shall be held responsible under his bond for said fees so received.

In addition to the fees herein required, the petitioner shall, upon the filing of his petition to become a citizen of the United States, deposit with and pay to the clerk of the court a sum of money sufficient to cover the expenses of subpoenaing and paying the legal fees of any witnesses for whom he may request a subpoena, and upon the final discharge of such witnesses they shall receive, if they demand the same from the clerk, the customary and usual witness fees from the moneys which the petitioner shall have paid to such clerk for such purpose, and the residue, if any, shall be returned by the clerk to the petitioner: *Provided*, That the clerks of courts exercising jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings shall be permitted to retain one-half of the fees in any fiscal year up to the sum of three thousand dollars, and that all fees received by such clerks in naturalization proceedings in excess of such amount shall be accounted for and paid over to said bureau as in case of other fees to which the United States may be entitled under the provisions of this act. The clerks of the various courts exercising jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings shall pay all additional clerical force that may be required in performing the duties imposed by this act upon the clerks of courts from fees received by such clerks in naturalization proceedings.

And in case the clerk of any court exercising naturalization jurisdiction collects fees in excess of the sum of six thousand dollars in any fiscal year the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may allow salaries, for naturalization purposes only, to pay for clerical assistance, to be selected and employed by that clerk, additional to the clerical force, for which clerks of courts are required by this section to pay from fees received by such clerks in naturalization proceedings, if in the opinion of said Secretary the naturalization business of such clerk warrants further additional assistance: *Provided*, That in no event shall the whole amount allowed to the clerk of a court and his assistants exceed the one-half of the gross receipts of the office of said clerk from naturalization fees during such fiscal year: *Provided further*, That when, at the close of any fiscal year, the business of such clerk of court indicates in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that the naturalization fees for the succeeding fiscal year will exceed six thousand dollars the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may authorize the continuance of the allowance of salaries for the additional clerical assistance herein provided for and employed on the last day of the fiscal year until such time as the remittances indicate in the opinion of said Secretary that the fees for the then current fiscal year will not be sufficient to allow the additional clerical assistance authorized by this Act.

SEC. 14. That the declarations of intention and the petitions for naturalization shall be bound in chronological order in separate volumes, indexed, consecutively numbered, and made part of the records of the court. Each certificate of naturalization issued shall bear upon its face, in a place prepared therefor, the volume number and page number of the petition whereon such certificate was issued, and the volume number and page number of the stub of such certificate.

SEC. 15. That it shall be the duty of the United States district attorneys for the respective districts, upon affidavit showing good cause therefor, to

institute proceedings in any court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens in the judicial district in which the naturalized citizen may reside at the time of bringing the suit for the purpose of setting aside and canceling the certificate of citizenship on the ground of fraud or on the ground that such certificate of citizenship was illegally procured. In any such proceedings the party holding the certificate of citizenship alleged to have been fraudulently or illegally procured shall have sixty days' personal notice in which to make answer to the petition of the United States; and if the holder of such certificate be absent from the United States or from the district in which he last had his residence, such notice shall be given by publication in the manner provided for the service of summons by publication or upon absentees by the laws of the State or the place where such suit is brought.

If any alien who shall have secured a certificate of citizenship under the provisions of this act shall, within five years after the issuance of such certificate, return to the country of his nativity, or go to any other foreign country, and take permanent residence therein, it shall be considered *prima facie* evidence of a lack of intention on the part of such alien to become a permanent citizen of the United States at the time of filing his application for citizenship, and, in the absence of countervailing evidence, it shall be sufficient in the proper proceeding to authorize the cancellation of his certificate of citizenship as fraudulent, and the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in foreign countries shall from time to time, through the Department of State, furnish the Department of Justice with the names of those within their respective jurisdictions who have such certificates of citizenship and who have taken permanent residence in the country of their nativity, or in any other foreign country, and such statements, duly certified, shall be admissible in evidence in all courts in proceedings to cancel certificates of citizenship.

Whenever any certificate of citizenship shall be set aside or canceled, as herein provided, the court in which such judgment or decree is rendered shall make an order canceling such certificate of citizenship and shall send a certified copy of such order to the Bureau of Naturalization; and in case such certificate was not originally issued by the court making such order it shall direct the clerk of the court to transmit a copy of such order and judgment to the court out of which such certificate of citizenship shall have been originally issued. And it shall thereupon be the duty of the clerk of the court receiving such certified copy of the order and judgment of the court to enter the same of record and to cancel such original certificate of citizenship upon the records and to notify the Bureau of Naturalization of such cancellation.

The provisions of this section shall apply not only to certificates of citizenship issued under the provisions of this act, but to all certificates of citizenship which may have been issued heretofore by any court exercising jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings under prior laws.

* * * *

SEC. 18. That it is hereby made a felony for any clerk or other person to issue or be a party to the issuance of a certificate of citizenship contrary to the provisions of this act, except upon a final order under the hand of a court having jurisdiction to make such order, and upon conviction thereof such clerk or other person shall be punished by imprisonment for not more

than five years and by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court.

* * * *

SEC. 20. That any clerk or other officer of a court having power under this act to naturalize aliens, who willfully neglects to render true accounts of moneys received by him for naturalization proceedings or who willfully neglects to pay over any balance of such moneys due to the United States within thirty days after said payment shall become due and demand therefor has been made and refused, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement of the public moneys, and shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or both.

SEC. 21. That it shall be unlawful for any clerk of any court or his authorized deputy or assistant exercising jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings to demand, charge, collect, or receive any other or additional fees or moneys in naturalization proceedings save the fees and moneys herein specified; and a violation of any of the provisions of this section or any part thereof is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 22. That the clerk of any court exercising jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings, or any person acting under authority of this act, who shall knowingly certify that a petitioner, affiant, or witness named in an affidavit, petition, or certificate of citizenship, or other paper or writing required to be executed under the provisions of this act, personally appeared before him and was sworn thereto, or acknowledged the execution thereof or signed the same, when in fact such petitioner, affiant, or witness did not personally appear before him, or was not sworn thereto, or did not execute the same, or did not acknowledge the execution thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed five years.

SEC. 23. That any person who knowingly procures naturalization in violation of the provisions of this act shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not more than five years, or both, and upon conviction the court in which such conviction is had shall thereupon adjudge and declare the final order admitting such person to citizenship void. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the courts having jurisdiction of the trial of such offense to make such adjudication. Any person who knowingly aids, advises, or encourages any person not entitled thereto to apply for or to secure naturalization, or to file the preliminary papers declaring an intent to become a citizen of the United States, or who in any naturalization proceeding knowingly procures or gives false testimony as to any material fact, or who knowingly makes an affidavit false as to any material fact required to be proved in such proceeding, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 24. That no person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for any crime arising under the provisions of this act unless the indictment is found or the information is filed within five years next after the commission of such crime.

SEC. 25. That for the purpose of the prosecution of all crimes and offenses against the naturalization laws of the United States which may have been committed prior to the date when this act shall go into effect, the existing naturalization laws shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 26. That sections twenty-one hundred and sixty-five, twenty-one hundred and sixty-seven, twenty-one hundred and sixty-eight, twenty-one hundred and seventy-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America, and section thirty-nine of chapter one thousand and twelve of the Statutes at Large of the United States of America for the year nineteen hundred and three, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 27. That substantially the following forms shall be used in the proceedings to which they relate:

DECLARATION OF INTENTION

(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof.)

....., ss:

I,, aged..... years, occupation, do declare on oath (affirm) that my personal description is: Color....., complexion, height, weight, color of hair, color of eyes, other visible distinctive marks; I was born in; on the day of, anno Domini; I now reside at; I emigrated to the United States of America from, on the vessel; my last foreign residence was It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to, of which I am now a citizen (subject); I arrived at the (port) of, in the State (Territory or the District of Columbia) of, on or about the day of, anno Domini; I am not an anarchist; I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein. So help me God.

(Original signature of declarant)

Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed) before me this day of, anno Domini

[L. s.]

.....
(Official character of attestor.)

PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

..... Court of

In the matter of the petition of to be admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.

To the Court:

The petition of respectfully shows:

First. My full name is

Second. My place of residence is number street, city of, State (Territory or the District of Columbia) of

Third. My occupation is

Fourth. I was born on the day of at

Fifth. I emigrated to the United States from, on or about the day of, anno Domini, and arrived at the port of, in the United States, on the vessel

Sixth. I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the day of, at, in the court of

Seventh. I am married. My wife's name is She was born in and now resides at I have children, and the name, date, and place of birth and place of residence of each of said children is as follows:;;

Eighth. I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and it is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to, of which at this time I am a citizen (or subject), and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.

Ninth. I am able to speak the English language.

Tenth. I have resided continuously in the United States of America for a term of five years at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit since, anno Domini and in the State (Territory or the District of Columbia) of for one year at least next preceding the date of this petition to wit, since day of, anno Domini

Eleventh. I have not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court. (I made petition for citizenship to the court of at, and the said petition was denied by the said court for the following reasons and causes, to wit,, and the cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.)

Attached hereto and made a part of this petition are my declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and the certificate from the Department of Labor required by law. Wherefore your petitioner prays that he may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

Dated

(Signature of petitioner)

....., ss:

....., being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the petitioner in the above-entitled proceeding; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, anno Domini

[L. s.]

.....,
Clerk of the Court.

AFFIDAVIT OF WITNESSES

..... Court of

In the matter of the petition of to be admitted a citizen
of the United States of America.

....., ss:

....., occupation, residing at, and
....., occupation, residing at, each being severally,
duly, and respectively sworn, deposes and says that he is a citizen of the
United States of America; that he has personally known
the petitioner above mentioned, to be a resident of the United States for a
period of at least five years continuously immediately preceding the date
of filing his petition, and of the State (Territory or the District of Colum-
bia) in which the above-entitled application is made for a period of
..... years immediately preceding the date of filing his petition; and that
he has personal knowledge that the said petitioner is a person of good moral
character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States,
and that he is in every way qualified, in his opinion, to be admitted as a
citizen of the United States.

.....
.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, nine-
teen hundred and

[L. s.]

.....
(Official character of attestor.)

CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION

Number

Petition, volume, page

Stub, volume, page

(Signature of holder)

Description of holder: Age,; height,; color,;
complexion,; color of eyes,; color of hair,; visible
distinguishing marks, Name, age, and place of residence of
wife,,, Names, ages, and places of residence of
minor children,,,;,,;
.....,,

....., ss:

Be it remembered, that at a term of the court of
....., held at on the day of, in the year of
our Lord nineteen hundred and,, who previous to his
(her) naturalization was a citizen or subject of, at present residing
at number street, city (town), State
(Territory or the District of Columbia), having applied to be admitted
a citizen of the United States of America pursuant to law, and the court
having found that the petitioner had resided continuously within the
United States for at least five years and in this State for one year im-
mediately preceding the date of the hearing of his (her) petition, and that
said petitioner intends to reside permanently in the United States, had in

all respects complied with the law in relation thereto, and that .. he was entitled to be so admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.

In testimony thereof the seal of said court is hereunto affixed on the day of, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and and of our independence the

[L. S.]

.....,
(Official character of attestor.)

STUB OF CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION

No. of certificate,

Name,; age,

Declaration of intention, volume, page

Petition, volume, page

Name, age, and place of residence of wife,,, Names,
ages, and places of residence of minor children,,,,,
.....,,,,,,,,,,,,
.....
.....

Date of order, volume, page

(Signature of holder)

SEC. 28. That the Secretary of Labor shall have power to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for properly carrying into execution the various provisions of this act. Certified copies of all papers, documents, certificates, and records required to be used, filed, recorded, or kept under any and all of the provisions of this act shall be admitted in evidence equally with the originals in any and all proceedings under this act and in all cases in which the originals thereof might be admissible as evidence.

SEC. 29. That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act there is hereby appropriated the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, which appropriation shall be in full for the objects hereby expressed until June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven; and the provisions of section thirty-six hundred and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not be applicable in any way to this appropriation.

SEC. 30. That all the applicable provisions of the naturalization laws of the United States shall apply to and be held to authorize the admission to citizenship of all persons not citizens who owe permanent allegiance to the United States, and who may become residents of any State or organized Territory of the United States, with the following modifications: The applicant shall not be required to renounce allegiance to any foreign sovereignty; he shall make his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States at least two years prior to his admission; and residence within the jurisdiction of the United States, owing such permanent allegiance, shall be regarded as residence within the United States within the meaning of the five years' residence clause of the existing law.

SEC. 31. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after ninety days from the date of its passage: *Provided*, That sections one, two, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine shall go into effect from and after the passage of this act.

1907—Act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1228, 1229)—An Act in reference to the expatriation of citizens and their protection abroad.

* * * *

SEC. 2. That any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state.

When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or for five years in any other foreign state it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years: *Provided, however,* That such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Department of State may prescribe: *And provided also,* That no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war.

1909—Act of March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 1088, 1102-3)—An Act to codify, revise and amend the penal laws of the United States.¹⁵

* * * *

SEC. 74. Whoever shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or shall knowingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any certificate of citizenship, with intent to use the same, or with the intent that the same may be used by some other person, shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than ten years or both.

SEC. 75. Whoever shall engrave, or cause or procure to be engraved, or assist in engraving, any plate in the likeness of any plate designed for the printing of a certificate of citizenship; or whoever shall sell any such plate, or shall bring into the United States from any foreign place any such plate, except under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor or other proper officer; or whoever shall have in his control, custody or possession any metallic plate engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any such certificate has been printed, with intent to use or to suffer such plate to be used in forging or counterfeiting any such certificate or any part thereof; or whoever shall print, photograph, or in any manner cause to be printed, photographed, made, or executed, any print or impression in the likeness of any such certificate, or any part thereof; or whoever shall sell any such certificate, or shall bring the same into the United States from any foreign place, except by direction of some proper officer of the United States; or whoever shall have in his possession a distinctive paper which has been adopted by the proper officer of the United States for the printing

¹⁵ By the terms of Section 341 of this act (p. 1159) Sections 5395, 5424, 5425, 5426, 5428, and 5429 of Revised Statutes were repealed as well as Sections 16, 17, and 19 of the act of June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 596).

of such certificate, with intent unlawfully to use the same, shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

SEC. 76. Whoever, when applying to be admitted a citizen, or when appearing as a witness for any such person, shall knowingly personate any person other than himself, or shall falsely appear in the name of a deceased person, or in an assumed or fictitious name; or whoever shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit any oath, notice, affidavit, certificate, order, record, signature or other instrument, paper, or proceeding required or authorized by any law relating to or providing for the naturalization of aliens; or whoever shall utter, sell, dispose of, or shall use as true or genuine, for any unlawful purpose, any false, forged, antedated, or counterfeit oath, notice, certificate, order, record, signature, instrument, paper, or proceeding above specified; or whoever shall sell or dispose of to any person other than the person for whom it was originally issued any certificate of citizenship or certificate showing any person to be admitted a citizen, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 77. Whoever shall use or attempt to use, or shall aid, assist, or participate in the use of any certificate of citizenship, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeit, or antedated, or knowing the same to have been procured by fraud or otherwise unlawfully obtained; or whoever, without lawful excuse, shall knowingly possess any false, forged, antedated, or counterfeit certificate of citizenship purporting to have been issued under any law of the United States relating to naturalization, knowing such certificate to be false, forged, antedated, or counterfeit, with the intent unlawfully to use the same; or whoever shall obtain, accept, or receive any certificate of citizenship, knowing the same to have been procured by fraud or by the use or means of any false name or statement given or made with the intent to procure, or to aid in procuring, the issuance of such certificate, or knowing the same to have been fraudulently altered or antedated; or whoever, without lawful excuse, shall have in his possession any blank certificate of citizenship provided by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization with the intent unlawfully to use the same; or whoever, after having been admitted to be a citizen, shall, on oath or by affidavit, knowingly deny that he has been so admitted, with the intent to evade or avoid any duty or liability imposed or required by law, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 78. Whoever shall in any manner use, for the purpose of registering as a voter, or as evidence of a right to vote, or otherwise unlawfully, any order, certificate of citizenship, or certificate, judgment, or exemplification, showing any person to be admitted to be a citizen, whether heretofore or hereafter issued or made, knowing that such order, certificate, judgment, or exemplification has been unlawfully issued or made; or whoever shall unlawfully use, or attempt to use, any such order or certificate, issued to or in the name of any other person, or in a fictitious name, or the name of a deceased person, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 79. Whoever shall knowingly use any certificate of naturalization heretofore or which hereafter may be granted by any court, which has been or may be procured through fraud or by false evidence, or which has been

or may hereafter be issued by the clerk or any other officer of the court without any appearance and hearing of the applicant in court and without lawful authority; or whoever, for any fraudulent purpose whatever, shall falsely represent himself to be a citizen of the United States without having been duly admitted to citizenship, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

SEC. 80. Whoever, in any proceeding under or by virtue of any law relating to the naturalization of aliens, shall knowingly swear falsely in any case where an oath is made or affidavit taken, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than five years.

SEC. 81. The provisions of the five sections last preceding shall apply to all proceedings had or taken, or attempted to be had or taken, before any court in which any proceeding for naturalization may be commenced or attempted to be commenced, and whether such court was vested by law with jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings or not.

1911—Act of February 24, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 929)—An Act providing for the naturalization of the wife and minor children of insane aliens making homestead entries under the laws of the United States.

That when any alien, who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, becomes insane before he is actually naturalized, and his wife shall thereafter make a homestead entry under the land laws of the United States, she and their minor children may, by complying with the other provisions of the naturalization laws be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

1912—Act of August 22, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 356)—An Act amending sections nineteen hundred and ninety-eight, fourteen hundred and twenty, and sixteen hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and to authorize the President, in certain cases, to mitigate or remit the loss of rights of citizenship imposed by law upon deserters from the military or naval service and to authorize certain reenlistments in the Army and Naval Service.

That section nineteen hundred and ninety-eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 3954. Every person who hereafter deserts the military or naval service of the United States, or who being duly enrolled, departs the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or goes beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, lawfully ordered, shall be liable to all the penalties and forfeitures of section nineteen hundred and ninety-six of the Revised Statutes: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section and said section

nineteen hundred and ninety-six shall not apply to any person hereafter deserting the military or naval service of the United States in time of peace."

1913—Act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 736, 737)—An Act to create a Department of Labor.

* * * *

SEC. 3. That the following named offices, bureaus, divisions, and branches of the public service now and heretofore under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and all that pertains to the same, known as the Commissioner General of Immigration, the Commissioners of Immigration, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, the Division of Information, the Division of Naturalization . . . be, and the same hereby are transferred from the Department of Commerce and Labor to the Department of Labor, and the same shall hereafter remain under the jurisdiction and supervision of the last-named department. The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization is hereby divided into two bureaus, to be known hereafter as the Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Naturalization, and the titles Chief Division of Naturalization and Assistant Chief shall be Commissioner of Naturalization and Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization. The Commissioner of Naturalization or, in his absence, the Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization, shall be the administrative officer in charge of the Bureau of Naturalization and of the administration of the naturalization laws under the immediate direction of the Secretary of Labor, to whom he shall report directly upon all naturalization matters annually and as otherwise required, and the appointments of these two officers shall be made in the same manner as appointments to competitive classified civil-service positions.

1917—Act of March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 951, 953, 965)—An Act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico and for other purposes.

* * * *

SEC. 5. That all citizens of Porto Rico, as defined by section seven of the Act of April twelfth, nineteen hundred, "temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," and all natives of Porto Rico who were temporarily absent from that island on April eleventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and have since returned and are permanently residing in that island, and are not citizens of any foreign country, are hereby declared, and shall be deemed and held to be, citizens of the United States: *Provided*, That any person hereinbefore described may retain his present political status by making a declaration, under oath, of his decision to do so within six months of the taking effect of this Act before the district court in the district in which he resides, the declaration to be in form as follows:

"I,, being duly sworn, hereby declare my intention not to become a citizen of the United States as provided in the Act of Congress conferring United States citizenship upon citizens of Porto Rico and certain natives, permanently residing in said island."

In the case of any such person who may be absent from the island during said six months the term of this proviso may be availed of by transmitting a declaration, under oath, in the form herein provided within six months of the taking effect of this Act to the executive secretary of Porto Rico: *And provided further*, That any person who is born in Porto Rico of an alien parent and is permanently residing in that island, may, if of full age, within six months of the taking effect of this Act, or if a minor, upon reaching his majority or within one year thereafter, make a sworn declaration of allegiance to the United States before the United States District Court for Porto Rico, setting forth therein all the facts connected with his or her birth and residence in Porto Rico and accompanying due proof thereof, and from and after the making of such declaration shall be considered to be a citizen of the United States.

* * * *

SEC. 41. That Porto Rico shall constitute a judicial district to be called "the district of Porto Rico." The district court for said district shall be called "the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico," said district court shall have jurisdiction for the naturalization of aliens and Porto Ricans, and for this purpose residence in Porto Rico shall be counted in the same manner as residence elsewhere in the United States. . . .

1917—Act of May 22, 1917 (40 Stat. L., 84)—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," relative to enrollments in the Naval Reserve Force.

That the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding after the proviso under the heading "Naval Reserve Force," which reads as follows: "*Provided*, That citizens of the insular possessions of the United States may enroll in the Naval Auxiliary Reserve," a further proviso as follows: "*Provided further*, That such persons who are not citizens of the United States, but who have or shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, and who are citizens of countries which are at peace with the United States, may enroll in the Naval Reserve Force subject to the condition, that they may be discharged from such enrollment at any time within the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, and such persons who may, under existing laws, become citizens of the United States, and who render honorable service in the Naval Reserve Force in time of war for a period not less than one year, may become citizens of the United States without proof of residence on shore and without further requirement than proof of good moral character and certificate from the Secretary of the Navy that such honorable service was actually rendered.

1917—Act of June 12, 1917 (40 Stat. L., 105, 171)—An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen and for other purposes.

* * * *

Provided, That the whole amount allowed for a fiscal year to the clerk of a court and his assistants from naturalization fees and this appropriation or any similar appropriation made hereafter shall be based upon and not exceed the one-half of the gross receipts of said clerk from naturalization fees during the fiscal year immediately preceding, unless the naturalization business of the clerk of any court during the year shall be in excess of the naturalization business of the preceding year, in which event the amount allowed may be increased to any amount equal to one-half the estimated gross receipts of the said clerk from naturalization fees during the current fiscal year. . . .

1917—Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. L., 345, 376)—An Act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses and for other purposes.¹⁶

* * * *

That all mail matter, of whatever class, relating to naturalization, including duplicate papers required by law or regulation to be sent to the Bureau of Naturalization by clerks of State or Federal courts, addressed to the Department of Labor, or the Bureau of Naturalization, or to any official thereof, and indorsed "Official Business" shall be transmitted free of postage, and by registered mail if necessary, and so marked: *Provided further*, That if any person shall make use of such indorsement to avoid payment of postage or registry fee on his or her private letter, package, or other matter in the mail, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of \$300, to be prosecuted in any court of competent jurisdiction.

1918—Act of May 9, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 542, 546)—An Act to amend the naturalization laws and to repeal certain sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States and other laws [Act of June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 596, 598, 603)] relating to naturalization, and for other purposes.

* * * *

SEC. 2. That the following provisions of law be, and they are hereby, repealed: Section twenty-one hundred and sixty-six and twenty-one hundred and seventy-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America

¹⁶ See Postal Laws & Regulations; Sec. 878, par. 3½, and Sec. 498, par. 2.

and so much of an Act approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, entitled, "An Act making provisions for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and for other purposes," being chapter one hundred and sixty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-four (Twenty-eighth Statutes at Large, page one hundred and twenty-four), reading as follows: "Any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward who has enlisted or may enlist in the United States Navy or Marine Corps and has served or may hereafter serve five consecutive years in the United States Navy or one enlistment in the United States Marine Corps and has been or may hereafter be honorably discharged, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States upon his petition without any previous declaration of his intention to become such; and the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to proof of good moral character, be satisfied by competent proof of such person's service in and honorable discharge from the United States Navy or Marine Corps;" and so much of an Act approved June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and for other purposes," being chapter one hundred and thirty of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen (Thirty-eighth Statutes at Large, part one, page three hundred and ninety-two), reading as follows: "Any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward who may under existing law become a citizen of the United States, who has served or may hereafter serve for one enlistment of not less than four years in the United States Navy or Marine Corps, and who has received therefrom an honorable discharge or an ordinary discharge, with recommendation for reenlistment, or who has completed four years in the Revenue-Cutter Service and received therefrom an honorable discharge or an ordinary discharge with recommendation for reenlistment, or who has completed four years of honorable service in the naval auxiliary service, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States upon his petition without any previous declaration of his intention to become such, and without proof of residence on shore, and the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to proof of good moral character, be satisfied by competent proof from naval or revenue-cutter sources of such service: *Provided*, That an honorable discharge from the Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue-Cutter Service, or the Navy Auxiliary Service, or an ordinary discharge with recommendation for reenlistment, shall be accepted as proof of good moral character; *Provided, further*, That any court which now has or may hereafter be given jurisdiction to naturalize aliens as citizens of the United States may immediately naturalize any alien applying under and furnishing the proof prescribed by the foregoing provisions"; and so much of section three of an Act approved June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, part one, page six hundred and thirty), reading as follows: "That paragraph two of section four of an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens, throughout the United States," approved June twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and six, be amended by adding after the proviso in paragraph two of section four of said act, the following: *Provided further*, That any person belonging to the class of persons authorized and qualified under existing law to become a citizen of the United States, who has resided constantly in the United

States during a period of five years next preceding May first, nineteen hundred and ten, who, because of misinformation in regard to his citizenship or the requirements of the law governing the naturalization of citizens has labored and acted under the impression that he was or could become a citizen of the United States and has in good faith exercised the rights or duties of a citizen or intended citizen of the United States because of such wrongful information and belief may, upon making a showing of such facts satisfactory to a court having jurisdiction to issue papers of naturalization to an alien, and the court in its judgment believes that such person has been for a period of more than five years entitled upon proper proceedings to be naturalized as a citizen of the United States, receive from the said court a final certificate of naturalization, and said court may issue such certificate without requiring proof of former declaration by or on part of such person of their intention to become a citizen of the United States, but such applicant for naturalization shall comply in all other respects with the law relative to the issuance of final papers of naturalization to aliens."

That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed; but nothing in this Act shall repeal or in any way enlarge section twenty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes, except as specified in the seventh subdivision of this Act and under the limitation therein defined: *Provided*, That for the purposes of the prosecution of all crimes and offenses against the naturalization laws of the United States which may have been committed prior to this Act the statutes and laws hereby repealed shall remain in full force and effect: *Provided further*, That as to all aliens who, prior to January first nineteen hundred, served in the Armies of the United States and were honorably discharged therefrom, section twenty-one hundred and sixty-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall be and remain in full force and effect, anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 3. That all certificates of naturalization granted by courts of competent jurisdiction prior to December thirty-first nineteen hundred and eighteen, upon petitions for naturalization filed prior to January thirty-first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, upon declarations of intention filed prior to September twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and six, are hereby declared to be valid in so far as the declaration of intention is concerned, but shall not be by this Act further validated or legalized.

The word "District" in sections four, ten, and twenty-seven of the Act which this Act amends is hereby amended to read "the District of Columbia."

1918—Act of July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. L., 845, 885)—An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen.

* * * *

That a citizen or subject of a country neutral in the present war who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be

relieved from liability to military service upon his making a declaration, in accordance with such regulations as the President may prescribe, withdrawing his intention to become a citizen of the United States, which shall operate and be held to cancel his declaration of intention to become an American citizen and he shall forever be debarred from becoming a citizen of the United States. . . .

1919—Act of July 19, 1919 (41 Stat. L., 163, 222)—An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other expenses.

* * * *

Any person of foreign birth who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the present war, after final examination and acceptance by the said military or naval authorities, and shall have been honorably discharged after such acceptance and service, shall have the benefits of the seventh subdivision of section 4 of the Act of June 29, 1906, Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, part 1, page 596, as amended, and shall not be required to pay any fee therefor, and this provision shall continue for the period of one year after all of the American troops are returned to the United States.²⁷

1919—Act of October 25, 1919 (41 Stat. L., 350)—An Act granting citizenship to certain Indians.

That every American Indian who served in the Military or Naval Establishments of the United States during the war against the Imperial German Government and who has received or who shall hereafter receive an honorable discharge if not now a citizen and if he so desires, shall, on proof of such discharge and after proper identification before a court of competent jurisdiction, and without other examination except as prescribed by said court, be granted full citizenship with all the privileges pertaining thereto, without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the property rights, individual or tribal, of any such Indian or his interest in tribal or other Indian property.

1922—Act of September 22, 1922 (42 Stat. L., 1021, 1022)—An Act relative to the naturalization and citizenship of married women.

That the right of any woman to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of her sex or because she is a married woman.

²⁷ The official date for the return of all American troops was March 3, 1923; therefore, the exemptions carried by this act expired on March 3, 1924.

SEC. 2. That any woman who marries a citizen of the United States after the passage of this act, or any woman whose husband is naturalized after the passage of this act, shall not become a citizen of the United States by reason of such marriage or naturalization; but if eligible to citizenship, she may be naturalized upon full and complete compliance with all requirements of the naturalization laws with the following exceptions:

(a) No declaration of intention shall be required:

(b) In lieu of the five-year period of residence within the United States and the one-year period of residence within the Territory where the naturalization court is held, she shall have resided continuously in the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, or Porto Rico for at least one year immediately preceding the filing of the petition.

SEC. 3. That a woman citizen of the United States shall not cease to be a citizen of the United States by reason of her marriage after the passage of this act, unless she makes a formal renunciation of her citizenship before a court having jurisdiction over naturalization of aliens; *Provided*, That any woman citizen who marries an alien ineligible to citizenship shall cease to be a citizen of the United States. If at the termination of her marital status she is a citizen of the United States she shall retain her citizenship regardless of her residence. If during the continuance of the marital status she resides continuously for two years in a foreign state of which her husband is a citizen or subject, or for five years continuously outside the United States, she shall thereafter be subject to the same presumption as is a naturalized citizen of the United States under the second paragraph of section 2 of the act entitled "An Act in reference to the expatriation of citizens and their protection abroad," approved March 2, 1907. Nothing herein shall be construed to repeal or amend the provisions of Revised Statutes 1999 or of section 2 of the Expatriation Act of 1907 with reference to expatriation.

SEC. 4. That a woman who, before the passage of this act, has lost her United States citizenship by reason of her marriage to an alien eligible for citizenship, may be naturalized as provided by section 2 of this act: *Provided*, That no certificate of arrival shall be required to be filed with her petition if during the continuance of the marital status she shall have resided within the United States. After her naturalization she shall have the same citizenship status as if her marriage had taken place after the passage of this act.

SEC. 5. That no woman whose husband is not eligible to citizenship shall be naturalized during the continuance of the marital status.

SEC. 6. That section 1994 of the Revised Statutes and section 4 of the Expatriation Act of 1907 are repealed. Such repeal shall not terminate citizenship acquired or retained under either of such sections nor restore citizenship lost under section 4 of the Expatriation Act of 1907.

SEC. 7. That section 3 of the Expatriation Act of 1907 is repealed. Such repeal shall not restore citizenship lost under such section nor terminate citizenship resumed under such section. A woman who has resumed under such section citizenship lost by marriage shall, upon the passage of this act, have for all purposes the same citizenship status as immediately preceding her marriage.

1924—Act of May 26, 1924 (43 Stat. L., 153, 162)—An Act to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States and for other purposes.

* * * *

(c) No alien ineligible to citizenship shall be admitted to the United States unless such alien (1) is admissible as a non-quota immigrant under the provisions of subdivision (b), (d), or (e) of section 4, or (2) is the wife, or the unmarried child under 18 years of age, of an immigrant admissible under such subdivision (d), and is accompanying or following to join him, or (3) is not an immigrant as defined in section 3.

1924—Act of June 2, 1924 (43 Stat. L., 253)—An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue certificates of citizenship to Indians.

That all non-citizen Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States be, and they are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States: *Provided*, That the granting of such citizenship shall not in any manner impair or otherwise affect the right of any Indian to tribal or other property.

1925—Act of April 29, 1926 (Public, No. 156, 69th Congress)—An Act making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the Judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, and for other purposes.

BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION

Salaries: For the Commissioner, and other personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, \$98,000.

General expenses: For compensation, to be fixed by the Secretary of Labor, of officers, clerks and employees appointed, for the purpose of carrying on the work of the Bureau of Naturalization, provided for by the Act approved June 29, 1906, as amended by the Act approved March 4, 1913 (Statutes at Large, volume 37, page 736), and May 9, 1918 (Statutes at Large, volume 40, pages 542 to 548, inclusive), including not to exceed \$51,440 for personal services in the District of Columbia, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923 for their actual and necessary traveling expenses while absent from their official stations, including street car fare on official business at official stations, together with per diem in lieu of subsistence, when allowed pursuant to section 13 of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act approved August 1, 1914, and for such per diem, together with actual necessary traveling expenses of officers and employees

of the Bureau of Naturalization in Washington while absent on official duty outside of the District of Columbia; telegrams, verifications of legal papers, telephone service in offices outside of the District of Columbia; necessary supplies and equipment for the Naturalization Service; not to exceed \$25,000 for rent of offices outside of the District of Columbia where suitable quarters cannot be obtained in public buildings; carrying into effect section 13 of the Act of June 29, 1906 (Thirty-fourth Statutes, page 600), as amended by the Act approved June 25, 1910 (Thirty-sixth Statutes, page 765), and in accordance with the provisions of the Sundry Civil Act of June 12, 1917; and for mileage and fees to witnesses subpoenaed on behalf of the United States, the expenditures from this appropriation shall be made in the manner and under such regulations as the Secretary of Labor may prescribe; \$635,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the compensation of assistants to clerks of United States courts.

(C) COMPILATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDERS

1923—Executive Order of January 2, 1923 (No. 3771)

The executive order of January 17, 1873, prohibiting the holding of federal and state offices at the same time is hereby amended so as to permit the appointment as special agents of persons holding state, territorial, or municipal positions when such action is deemed necessary by the Secretary of Labor to secure a more efficient administration of any law coming within the purview of the Department of Labor.

1923—Executive Order of January 12, 1923 (No. 3773).

There is hereby created the Federal Council of Citizenship Training. The membership of this Council shall consist of one representative and one alternate appointed as designated below from each of the following Federal Offices:

1. The Department of the Interior (Bureau of Education), appointed by the Secretary of Interior.
2. The War Department (Operations and Training Division, General Staff), appointed by the Secretary of War.
3. The Navy Department (Educational Section, Bureau of Navigation), appointed by the Secretary of Navy.
4. The Treasury Department (Public Health Service), appointed by the Secretary of Treasury.
5. The Post Office Department (Welfare Division), appointed by the Postmaster General.
6. The Department of Agriculture (States Relations Service), appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.
7. The Department of Labor (Naturalization Bureau), appointed by the Secretary of Labor.
8. The Federal Board of Vocational Education, appointed by the Chairman of the Board.
9. The U. S. Veterans Bureau (Rehabilitation Division), appointed by the Director of the Bureau.

10. The Department of State, appointed by the Secretary of State.
11. The Department of Justice, appointed by the Attorney-General.
12. The Department of Commerce, appointed by the Secretary of Commerce.

An alternate may attend the meetings of the Council and shall attend whenever the member from his office is unable to be present.

The first meeting of the Council will be held on Friday, January 26, 1923, at 2 P. M. in Room 241, State, War and Navy Building. Subsequent meetings shall be held not less than once a month at times and places designated by the Council.

The Council shall elect its own officers and determine its own procedure. It shall not report as a body to any one Federal office; but each member shall report its findings and recommendations to his own Department head through usual channels for consideration and action.

The duties of the Council are to make constructive suggestions as to how the Federal offices may coöperate to secure more effective citizenship training, both in their own work and in coöperation with all other public and private agencies throughout the country. The facilities of all Federal offices shall be available as far as is practicable to further the work of the Council.

APPENDIX 5

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Statements showing appropriations, receipts, expenditures and other financial data for a series of years constitute the most effective single means of exhibiting the growth and development of a service. Due to the fact that Congress has adopted no uniform plan of appropriation for the several services and that the latter employ no uniform plan in respect to the recording and reporting of their receipts and expenditures, it is impossible to present data of this character according to any standard scheme of presentation. In the case of some services the administrative reports contain tables showing financial conditions and operations of the service in considerable detail; in others financial data are almost wholly lacking. Careful study has in all cases been made of such data as are available, and the effort has been made to present the results in such a form as will exhibit the financial operations of the services in the most effective way that circumstances permit.

The Bureau of Naturalization as an autonomous unit has been receiving annual appropriations from Congress since 1914. The table, which follows, shows all appropriations made to the Bureau since that date with the exception of "auditors certified claims." These are generally small, and in most cases arise as the result of the lapse of an appropriation. The expenditures are listed on the accrual basis¹ and show, therefore, the total amounts expended out of the appropriations, regardless of whether the disbursement was made during the current fiscal year for which the appropriation was made or during the two succeeding years in which the money was available.

In the case of the Bureau of Naturalization fees are collected from various sources and these, in general, have exceeded the total expenditures. The experience has been as shown on page 96.

Details of expenditures during the past five years as drawn from annual reports are as shown on page 97.

¹ Except for the last three fiscal years, the final figures for which are not yet available.

BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION
APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEARS 1914 TO 1926, INCLUSIVE

Fiscal year	Salaries		Miscellaneous expenses		Indefinite ^a		Increase of compensation		Total	
	Appropriations	Expenditure	Appropriations	Expenditure	Appropriations	Expenditure	Appropriations	Expenditure	Appropriations	Expenditure
1914.....	\$73,260.00	\$72,362.07	\$229,200.00	\$228,209.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$302,460.00	\$300,661.82
1915.....	79,760.00	78,645.53	250,000.00	249,725.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	329,760.00	328,371.43
1916.....	86,210.00	85,086.90	275,000.00	271,941.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	361,210.00	357,928.25
1917.....	86,210.00	85,206.55	275,000.00	274,104.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	361,210.00	359,400.98
1918.....	89,610.00	87,003.60	705,000.00	671,256.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	802,861.04	766,510.77
1919.....	97,010.00	87,233.28	275,000.00	274,798.82	\$34,091.05	\$34,091.05	\$8,251.00	\$8,251.00	428,358.41	418,380.51
1920.....	95,065.43	95,065.43	550,000.00	535,174.12	7,029.71	7,029.71	22,257.36	22,257.36	716,497.25	699,720.80
1921.....	96,449.64	96,449.64	534,500.00	534,457.28	7,627.65	7,627.65	62,457.54	62,457.54	697,846.96	666,243.88
1922.....	96,232.18	96,232.18	550,000.00	542,564.15	33,002.89	33,002.89	58,709.31	58,709.31	738,261.47	730,047.84
1923.....	97,010.00	90,668.27	1,600,000.00	577,362.91	33,002.89	33,002.89	58,248.58	58,248.58	781,413.21	752,434.39
1924.....	197,010.00	90,030.56	1,600,000.00	858,545.89	24,351.20	24,351.20	60,052.01	60,052.01	810,278.56	791,845.01
1925.....	108,920.00	104,723.00	1638,200.00	8616,146.81	47,110.62	47,110.62	66,157.94	66,157.94	779,188.58	752,930.39
1926.....	100,000.00	.....	1,680,000.00	.....	32,060.58	32,060.58	.....	.....	805,000.00	.....

^a Naturalization fees, publishing citizenship text-books.

^b Includes \$400,000 available during 1919 also.

^c Includes \$2,223.15 transferred to "Civil Service retirement and disability fund."

^d Includes \$2,425.25 transferred to "Civil Service retirement and disability fund."

^e Includes \$9,145.00 transferred to "Civil Service retirement and disability fund."

^f Includes \$2,425.00 transferred to "Civil Service retirement and disability fund."

^g Cash basis.

^h Includes \$11,300.25 transferred to "Civil Service retirement and disability fund."

ⁱ Includes \$2,723.00 transferred to "Civil Service retirement and disability fund."

^j Includes \$15,955.00 transferred to "Civil Service retirement and disability fund."

^k \$20,000 of this available for 1925 and 1926.

^l Estimated.

THE BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION

RECEIPTS FROM NATURALIZATION FEES COMPARED WITH TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS, FISCAL YEARS 1914 TO 1925, INCLUSIVE

Year	Naturalization fees			Other fees			Expenditures	Surplus or deficit
	Direct	Through Dept. Justice	Total	Head tax	Fines	Grand total		
1914.....	\$450,228.25	.....	\$450,228.25	.....	\$650.00	\$450,878.55	\$331,517.26	\$119,361.29
1915.....	441,764.49	.....	441,764.49	.....	4,527.00	446,291.49	383,593.11	82,698.38
1916.....	410,272.55	.....	410,272.55	.....	1,360.00	411,632.55	389,075.90	22,556.65
1917.....	635,927.52	.....	635,927.52	.....	815.00	636,742.52	393,240.15	243,502.37
1918.....	507,932.50	.....	507,932.50	.....	772.45	508,654.95	416,486.84	92,168.11
1919.....	597,087.97	.....	597,087.97	.....	950.00	598,037.97	812,056.38	^a 214,018.41
1920.....	664,539.20	\$72,442.00	736,981.20	.....	314.15	737,295.35	753,383.83	^a 16,088.48
1921.....	696,854.35	62,091.50	758,945.85	.....	200.00	759,145.85	747,083.40	12,062.45
1922.....	598,709.95	52,091.50	651,300.45	\$15,504.00	525.00	667,329.45	772,171.31	^a 104,841.86
1923.....	636,132.90	70,673.50	706,806.40	30,272.00	950.00	738,028.40	815,636.44	^a 77,608.04
1924.....	763,881.53	81,181.00	845,042.53	21,840.00	6,820.00	873,702.53	855,705.66	17,996.87
1925.....	651,010.50	59,362.50	710,373.00	23,571.15	9,860.80	^b 743,836.54	786,852.11	^a 43,015.57

^a Deficit.^b Includes \$31.59 telephone tolls collected.

EXPENDITURES FROM BOTH DIRECT AND INDIRECT APPROPRIATIONS BY FUNCTIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1921 TO 1925, INCLUSIVE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

97

Appropriation or allotment	1921			1922			1923		
	Naturalization and general administration	Citizenship training	Total	Naturalization and general administration	Citizenship training	Total	Naturalization and general administration	Citizenship training	Total
Salaries (Bureau)	\$61,906.31	\$28,200.00	a\$94,266.30	\$60,098.32	\$31,500.00	b\$96,198.32	\$58,410.00	\$34,000.00	b\$97,010.00
General expenses c	470,424.95	64,075.05	534,500.00	472,629.96	71,292.60	d544,022.65	506,551.10	76,084.88	e585,035.98
Naturalization fees f		7,627.65	7,627.65		28,886.26	28,886.26		24,351.20	24,351.20
Increase of compensation	45,815.48	12,770.60	58,586.08		11,983.86	g58,248.58		11,469.20	h60,052.01
Department contingent fund.....	3,197.86	1,065.00	4,262.86	45,064.72	1,075.54	i4,302.16	47,622.81	306.27	j3,062.74
Department printing fund.....	26,803.37	4,658.91	31,462.28	3,226.62	830.55	k22,608.88	26,515.22	368.32	l26,883.54
Department rent fund (estimated).....	8,500.00	2,833.33	11,333.33	21,778.33	2,833.33	m11,333.33	8,500.00	2,833.33	n11,333.33
Engraving certificates of naturalization.....	5,084.91		5,084.91	8,500.00		o5,071.13	7,671.13		p7,997.64
Salaries, Secretary's office									q.....
	\$621,732.86	\$121,230.54	a\$747,083.40	\$616,969.08	\$148,402.23	i\$772,171.31	\$658,263.24	\$149,413.20	j\$815,656.44
Salaries (Bureau)	\$62,187.88	\$25,508.02	b\$92,295.90	\$102,316.14		\$102,316.14			
General expenses c	572,956.18	24,393.44	597,349.62	625,681.81		625,681.81			
Naturalization fees f		50,393.38	50,393.38		\$32,060.58	32,060.58			
Increase of compensation	59,585.54	5,612.40	65,197.94						
Department contingent fund.....	4,235.20	242.80	4,478.00	2,655.03		2,655.03			
Department printing fund.....	22,661.22	2,117.23	24,778.45	24,138.55		24,138.55			
Department rent fund (estimated).....	11,333.33		11,333.33						
Engraving certificates of naturalization.....	8,675.04		8,675.04						
Salaries, Secretary's office		244.00	244.00						
	\$740,959.35	\$108,511.27	k\$855,705.66	\$754,791.53	\$32,060.58	\$786,852.11			

a Includes \$4,120 unallocated.
 b Includes \$4,600 unallocated.
 c Includes salaries Bureau and Field.
 d Includes \$1,000 unallocated.

e Includes \$2,400 unallocated.
 f Printing citizenship textbooks.
 g Includes \$1,200 unallocated.
 h Includes \$960 unallocated.

i Includes \$6,800 unallocated.
 j Includes \$7,960 unallocated.
 k Includes \$5,560 unallocated.

^a Includes \$4,120 unallocated.
^b Includes \$4,600 unallocated.
^c Includes salaries Bureau and
^d Includes \$1,000 unallocated.

and Field.

e Includes \$2,400 unallocated.
f Printing citizenship textbooks.
g Includes \$1,200 unallocated.
h Includes \$960 unallocated.

1 Includes \$6,800 unallocated.
J Includes \$7,960 unallocated.
* Includes \$5,560 unallocated.

Expenditures in the field in connection with the courts have been as follows:

APPROPRIATIONS " MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION " FOR VARIOUS FISCAL YEARS, AND AMOUNTS PAID OUT OF THESE APPROPRIATIONS DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1908 TO 1925.

Year	Total appropriations	Number of additional assistants allowed to clerks of courts	Amount expended for additional assistants to clerks of courts	Amount expended for salaries, travel, and miscellaneous items in field and lump-sum employees in Bureau	Total amount expended and pledged
1908.....	\$193,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909.....	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910.....	150,000	19	\$8,598.92	\$108,606.76	\$117,205.68
1911.....	152,861	25	19,348.29	132,019.86	151,368.15
1912.....	175,000	32	30,344.30	142,490.12	172,834.42
1913.....	200,000	44	39,264.36	160,495.00	199,759.36
1914.....	225,000	47	52,129.65	172,908.13	224,137.78
1915.....	250,000	67	64,241.23	185,758.77	250,000.00
1916.....	275,000	64	60,016.94	214,277.53	274,294.47
1917.....	275,000	53	60,741.67	214,258.33	275,000.00
1918.....	305,000	56	61,618.46	215,188.00	276,806.46
1919.....	675,000	52	58,831.47	594,060.58	652,892.05
1920.....	550,000	63	60,080.33	489,919.67	550,000.00
1921.....	534,500	56	70,254.18	464,245.82	534,500.00
1922.....	550,000	52	76,981.02	467,941.63	544,922.65
1923.....	600,000	49	75,662.94	509,373.04	585,035.98
1924.....	600,000	^a 41½	61,948.98	535,400.64	597,349.62
1925.....	638,200	17	22,952.12	602,728.69	625,681.81

^a Average number of employees for year. There were 51 additional assistants from July 1, 1923, to Mar. 15, 1924, on which date the number was reduced to 17.

APPENDIX 7

BIBLIOGRAPHY¹

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The bibliographies appended to the several monographs aim to list only those works which deal directly with the services to which they relate, their history, activities, organization, methods of business, problems, etc. They are intended primarily to meet the needs of those persons who desire to make a further study of the services from an administrative standpoint. They thus do not include the titles of publications of the services themselves, except in so far as they treat of the services, their work and problems. Nor do they include books or articles dealing merely with technical features other than administrative of the work of the services. In a few cases explanatory notes have been appended where it was thought they would aid in making known the character or value of the publication to which they relate.

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INDEX

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- Activities, 21, 23, 26, 55.
- Administration, 5, 28, 30, 31.
- Administrative, control, 1; procedure, 18; supervision, 2.
- Admission to citizenship, 2, 3.
- Advice, 26, 32.
- African nativity and descent, 4.
- Agriculture, Department of, 17; Secretary of, 17.
- Alaska, 23.
- Alien seamen, 4.
- Allegiance, 3, 4.
- Allowances, 12.
- Amendment to Constitution, 4.
- Americanization, 11, 12, 19.
- American troops, 15.
- Annual Reports, 57.
- Appointments, 31.
- Applications, 22, 27, 35.
- Appropriations, 12, 31, 95.
- Armistice, 15.
- Arrivals, 19, 32.
- Assignments, 31.
- Assistant, Chief, 10; District Director, 43; to clerks of court, 12.
- Attachment to government, 3.
- Attorney-General, 23.
- Attorneys, United States, 8.
- Automatic assumption, citizenship, 5.

- Bibliography, 99.
- Birth, 3.
- Bronx, 37.
- Bureau (See under Naturalization, etc.)

- Cable Act, 15.
- Centralization, 2, 5, 30, 31.
- Certificates of, arrival, 19, 33, 34; citizenship, 6; naturalization, 9, 13, 35.
- Chairman, Federal Board, etc., 17.
- Changes in organization, 8.

- Character of applicant, 3.
- Chicago, 37.
- Chief, Clerk, 31, 32, 34; Clerk, Acting, 10; Division, 10, 30, 44; Examiner, 12, 32, 34; Naturalization Examiner, 31, 32.
- Chinese, 4, 36.
- Citizenship, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 15, 23; text book, 28, 33, 57; training, 11, 14, 17, 20, 28, 33, 34.
- Civil Service Commission, 9.
- Civil War, 3.
- Classification of Activities, 55.
- Clerk in charge, 33.
- Clerks of courts, 5, 9, 12, 20, 23, 27, 29, 35, 36.
- Colonial laws, 1, 2.
- Color line, 4.
- Commerce and Labor, Department of, 6, 7, 8, 10; Secretary of, 7, 9.
- Commerce, Department of, 18; Secretary of, 18.
- Commission, 1905, 5.
- Commissioner of Naturalization, 10, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 43, 45.
- Competency of courts, 31.
- Compilation of laws, 61.
- Comptroller General, 20.
- Comptroller's decision, 12.
- Connecticut, 1.
- Constitution, 1, 2, 4, 14, 18.
- Control, administrative, 1; centralized, 2, 5; executive, 28, 30, 31.
- Cook County, 37.
- Cooperation, industrial, 20.
- Courts, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37.
- Creation, Bureau of Naturalization, 1, 6, 10; Department of Labor, 10; Division of Naturalization, 6, 7.
- Curtailed services, 8.

- Decisions, court, 13.
- Declaration of, Independence, 1; intention, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 13, 27.
- Departments. (See under Labor, Treasury, etc.)

- Deputy commissioner, 10, 30, 31, 32, 43.
 Director, citizenship training, 12.
 Disbursements, 31, 95.
 Discharge, military service, 13.
 District, Court, 6; Director, 43, 44;
 of Columbia, 14, 23; officers, 43, 44.
 Districts, 37, 38, 43, 44.
 Division, Accounts and Personnel, 32, 34; of Citizenship Training, 12; of Naturalization, 6, 7, 8, 10.
 Duplicate copies, 36.
 Duties, in connection with courts, 25; of courts, 21, 23, 24, 25.

 Early legislation, 1.
 Editorial and supplies, 32, 34.
 Education, Bureau of, 17.
 Educational Section, 17.
 Eligible courts, 22, 23.
 Ellis Island, 19, 44.
 English language, 6.
 Entry, public land, 36.
 Establishment, Bureau of Naturalization, 1, 6, 10; Department of Labor, 10; Division of Naturalization, 6, 7.
 Europe, 11.
 Evidence, 26, 32, 35.
 Examination, 7, 18.
 Examiner, Chief Naturalization, 31; Head Naturalization, 43, 44; in charge, 10.
 Examiners, 8, 12.
 Exceptions to rulings, 31.
 Exclusion, Chinese, 4.
 Executive, control, 28, 30; Orders, 17, 61, 92.
 Exemptions, 27, 33.
 Expatriation, 4, 26, 32.

 Familiarity, English language, 6.
 Fealty, 3.
 Federal, Board for Vocational Education, 17; Citizenship Textbook, 28, 33, 57; Council of Citizenship Training, 17.
 Fees, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 29, 35, 36.
 Field Service, 19, 25, 30, 34, 37, 38, 43.
 Files and index, 7, 29, 34.

 Financial statements, 94.
 "First papers," 12.
 Fiscal matters, 28.
 Foreign, birth, 15; titles, 3.
 Forms, 35.
 Fourteenth Amendment, 4.
 Fraud, 5, 8, 26, 32.
 Free white alien, 2, 3, 4.

 General, administration, 28; discussion, 44; information, 28; staff, 17.
 George III, 1.
 Georgia, 1.
 German Government, 15.
 Government, aliens opposing, 5; attachment to, 3; German, 15; National, 1.
 Granting citizenship, period necessary before, 5.
 Great Britain, 1.

 Handbook, 28.
 Hawaii, 4, 23.
 Head Naturalization Examiner, 43, 44.
 Hearings, 21, 23, 25.
 Hindus, 17, 36.
 History, 1.
 Holding two positions, 17, 92.
 Homestead Act, 3.
 Husband, alien, 16.

 Illegalities, 26, 32.
 Immigrants, 16, 19, 32, 33.
 Immigration, and Naturalization, Bureau of, 6, 8, 10, 30; Bureau of, 5, 10, 19, 26, 32; law, 5; Service, 27; station, 44.
 Imperial German Government, 15.
 Independence, Declaration of, 1.
 Index, and, files, 7, 29; Files and Mail Division, 32, 34; to laws, 59.
 Indians, 4, 5, 15, 16.
 Industrial cooperation, 20.
 Ineligibles, 16, 36.
 Information, 28.
 Initiation of policy, 31.
 Instructions, 31.
 Intention, declaration of, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 13, 27.
 Interior, Department of, 17; Secretary of, 17.
 Interpreters, 8.

- Japanese, 17, 36.
- Jersey City, 37.
- Judicial, hearings, 21, 23, 25; rulings, 31.
- Jurisdiction, 6, 23, 31.
- Justice, Department of, 8, 19, 26, 32.
- Labor, Department of, 10, 11, 14, 17, 20, 26, 30; Department of Commerce and, 7, 8, 10; Secretary of, 10, 11, 17, 18, 30, 35; Secretary of Commerce and, 7.
- Law, immigration, violation of, 5.
- Laws, 1, 2, 31, 32; alien and sedition, 2; compilation of, 61; index to, 59.
- Legal, activities, 26; Correspondence Division, 32; matters, 34.
- Legislation, 1, 3, 12.
- Mail matter, 13.
- Mails, Index, Files and, Division, 34.
- Married women, 16.
- Messengers, 32.
- Military service, 13, 14, 15.
- Minors, 3.
- Municipal office holding, 17.
- National government, 1.
- Naturalization, applications, 22; Bureau of, created, 1, 6, 10; Bureau of Immigration and, 6, 8, 10, 30; certificates of, 9, 35; commissioner of, 10, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 43, 45; Deputy commissioner of, 10, 30, 31, 32, 43; Division of, 6, 7, 8; Examiner, Chief, 31; Examiner, Head, 43, 44; laws and regulations, 57; uniform rule of, 6.
- Navigation, Bureau of, 17.
- Naval service, 15.
- Navy, Department, 17; Secretary of, 17.
- Negro question, 3, 4.
- Neutrals, 15.
- New Hampshire, 1.
- New York, 37, 44.
- Non-quota immigrants, 16, 33.
- North Carolina, 1.
- Oath, 3, 6, 35.
- Office of, Chief Clerk, 32; Naturalization Examiner, 31; Commissioner, 31.
- Operations and Training Division, 17.
- Orders, executive, 17, 61, 92.
- Organization, 8, 30.
- Outline of Organization, 46.
- Outside services, 8.
- Papers, first, 12; fraudulent, 5.
- Pennsylvania, 1.
- Period, between declaration of intention and granting of citizenship, 2, 5; of centralized control, 5.
- Permits, 33.
- Personnel, Accounts and, Division, 32, 34.
- Petitions, 6, 26, 44.
- Policy, 31.
- Porto Rico, 22.
- Positions, holding two, 17, 92.
- Postage, 13.
- Postmaster General, 17.
- Post Office Department, 17.
- Preference quota immigrants, 27, 33.
- Preliminary, applications, 27; examination, 7, 18.
- President, 15, 19.
- Printing, Supplies and, 29.
- Provisions of report, 1905, 6.
- Publications, 57.
- Public, Health Service, 17; land entry, 36; schools, 11, 33.
- Re-entry permits, 33.
- Registration of aliens, 2.
- Registry fees, 13.
- Rehabilitation Division, 17.
- Renunciation of foreign titles, etc., 3.
- Reorganization, 18.
- Repatriation, 26, 32.
- Report, Commission of 1905, 5.
- Reports, Annual, 57.
- Republic of Hawaii, 4.
- Residence, 2, 3, 6, 13.
- Reorganization, 18.
- Return, of American troops, 15; permits, 33, 34.
- Review, 31.
- Rule, uniform, 6, 14, 18.

- Schools, 11, 33.
 Seamen, alien, 4
 Secretary (See under Interior, Labor, etc.)
 Service, military, 13, 14, 15.
 Services curtailed, 8.
 Solicitor, 20.
 State, courts, 6, 7; Department of, 18; office holding, 17; residence in, 2; Secretary of, 2, 5.
 States Relations Service, 17.
 Steamboat Inspection Service, 8, 9.
 Sub-districts, 43.
 Submission, applications, 27.
 Substations, 37.
 Summary, 20, 29.
 Supervision, 2.
 Supplies, and printing, 29; Editorial and, Division, 34.
 Supreme Court, 13, 17.
 Syllabus of Naturalization Laws, 58.

 Tables of, applications handled, 22; districts, 38; eligible courts, 22.
 Technical duties, 25.
 Territorial, courts, 6, 7; office holding, 17.
 Territories, 4, 22, 23.
 Textbook, Federal Citizenship, 28, 33, 57.

 Titles, renunciation of, 3.
 Training, 11, 12, 14, 17, 20, 28, 33, 34.
 Treasury, Department, 9, 14, 17; Secretary of, 17.
 Troops, return, 15.

 Uniform, fee 29; rule of naturalization, 6, 14, 18.
 United States, Attorneys, 8; Courts, 6, 19.

 Validation of certificates, 13.
 Veterans' Bureau, 17.
 Violation of law, 5, 26.
 Visas, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34.
 Vitality, declarations, 13.

 War, Civil, 3; Department, 14, 17; of 1812, 3; Secretary of, 17; Time Legislation, 12; World, 11.
 Washington, 25, 30, 44.
 Welfare Division, 17.
 White, alien, 2, 3, 4; persons, 17.
 Women, married, 16.
 Work of Bureau, 24.
 World War, 11.

 Yellow races, 4, 36.

Date Due

Ja 18 '40			
Mr 13 '40			
Je 24 '40			
D 10 '40			
Mr 4 - '41			
DEC 9 '40			
JUL 28 '41			
Dec 17 '43			
Mr 21 '47			
MAR 25 '49			
NOV 28 '49			
APR 2 - '51			
DE 14 '56			

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